

Henrietta F. Barton-

Room 9-

Section B-

West Newton Street

Boston, Mass

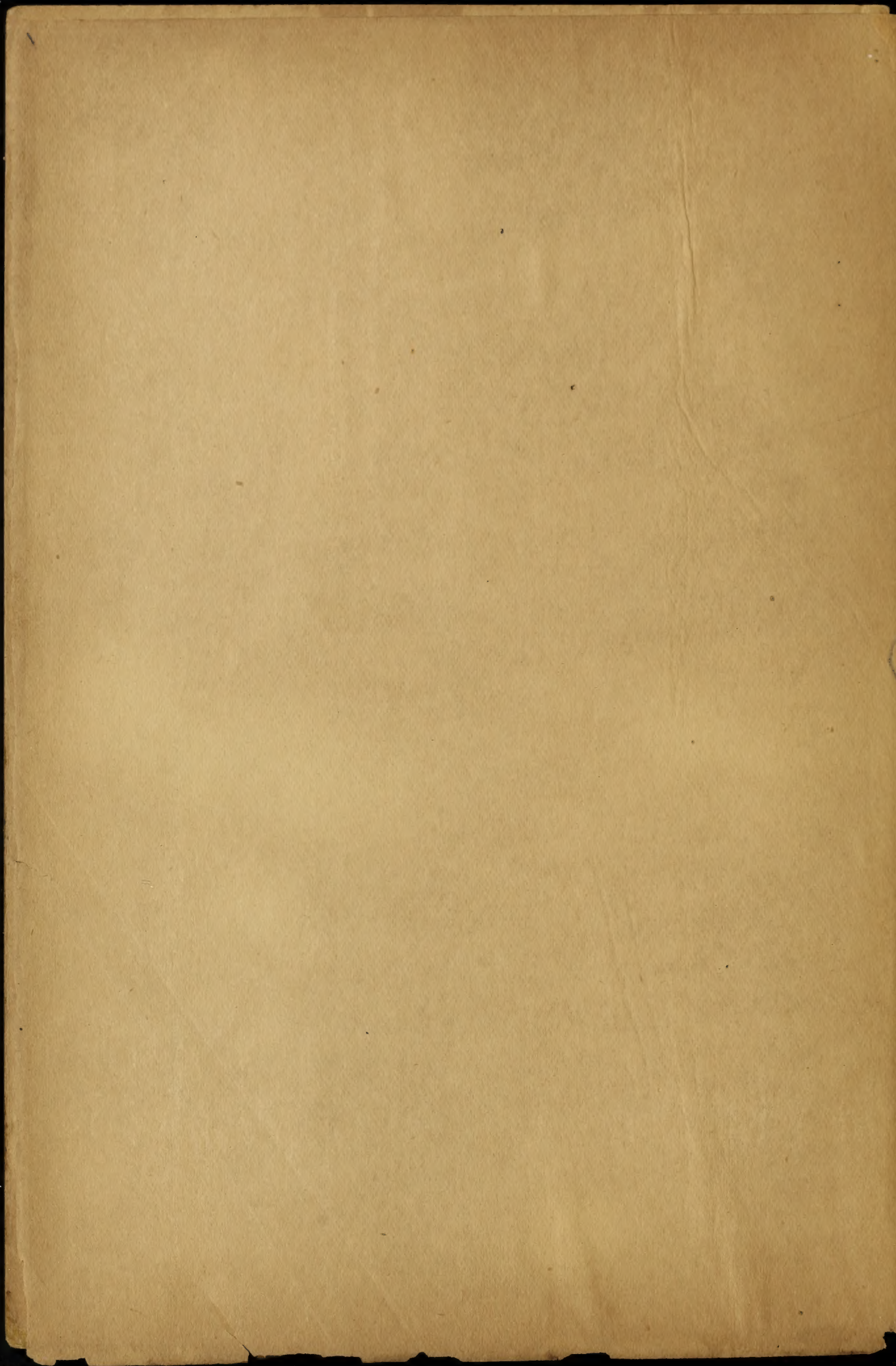
Girls High School-

Votre Amée

E. W. F.

History

Henrietta F. Bartow,
Room 9
Sec. B.



I. Boston of Col. Sumner. How named
Settlement. Founders. High feat. Mention
date for what noted 2 churches 2 other buildings
3 streets & 4 cemeteries

II. Col. Union, a source reasons why cols at first
kept apart from each other. A source reasons
that tended to unite them. c. When & under
what circumstances attempt first made to unite
the N. E. colonies. d. When & under what
circumstances all Eng. cols first acted together.

III. Acts of Parl. affecting the cols. in relation to
a manufactures b. raising & transporting war
c. trade, slave tr. a militia. d. tax at home.

IV. Br troops in Boston. Cause & effect of
sending Br troops to Boston b. Boston's oppo-
sition to soldiers, & the result c. leaders of oppo.

V. Independence. Trace & explain growth of

VI. Wash as Com. in Chief a. When & by whom nomi-
nated & elected. b. When & where commenced assumed
c. First object after taking com. of army
d. Difficulties he encountered. Letter to
congress. Opinion in regard to public
spirit of the people.

VII. Revolutionary war. Describe campaign
that showed weakness & fortitude of Wash
& army & weakness of Gov.

2 History of the Settlement
To induce emigration so that the
Mass. Bay colony might thrive Gov.
Bradock July 1629 introduced into
the General court a suggestion that
the government of the colony should
be placed in the hands of the in-
habitants. so Englishman would
leave his rights in Eng. to be entirely
dependent upon the Co. in Eng so
the colony grew but little.

After discussion at several meetings
concerning which the greatest secrecy
was observed until the decision was
made & John Winthrop was chosen
Gov. of the colony. He landed at
Salem in June 1630 where he found
about 800 settlers. He settled those
that came with him in Charlestown.
After a short stay here there was
so much illness and so many
deaths on account of impure & C
that on the invitation of Mr. Blackstone

3.
sole inhabitant (except Indians) of
the peninsula across the channel
called Shawmut, Winthrop with
a large no. of the colonists moved
to Trimountaine as it was called
Mr Blackstone's house was situated
on the west side of Beacon Hill. What
is now the Common was a part of
his farm. Washington & Leonard St.
are the mounds of William Blackstone's
cov. He had prepared in Eng for
the Episcopal ministry but in 1623
had settled here. When his neigh-
bors arrived he did not enjoy
their society & gave them all his
land except a farm of six acres
which extended from Beacon Hill
to the Charles R. Beacon St &
Mt. Vernon St. run through the
place now. Still he was not satis-
fied & moved again into the
wilderness in 1633 when he settled
in Rehoboth. R. D.

The first three meetings of the
Court of Assistants were held in
Charlestown but after that all
the meetings were held at Shawmut,
which had been named Boston
much to the disgust of those who
had remained in Charlestown.

Hutchinson House

Next door to the handsome Franklin House stood the house of Lieut. Col. Thomas Hutchinson which was nearly destroyed on the night of Aug. 26, 1765. during the excitement of the Stamp Act. By a mob who gutted the house carried off money &c and strewed the streets with jewels plate and clothes so that Lieut. Col. was obliged to appear in court without his wig & gown.

This house was for a long time a chief architectural feature of the North End and was the birthplace of Hutchinson whose father had lived there before him.

From the front on Garden Court St. the beautiful garden through which J. Hutchinson made his escape on the eventful night reached back to Hanover & Fleet St. The house itself was built of brick & painted. Over every window was the representation of the British crown & the front was also adorned by some pilasters the cap-

state of which were richly carved
and gilded. (in sculpture)

The entrance hall displayed a spacious
arch from which was suspended
a lamp which shed a twilight
upon the graceful statues & busts
which ornamented the arch.

The panelling of the parlor was rich
dark mahogany. The busts of
George II & his Queen stood before
a handsome mirror. On either side
of which was a bronze lamp having
the shades transparencies of the battle
between the English & the Spanish
Armada.

The library was hung with canvas
tapestries bearing the coronation of
George II & numerous figures of the
royal arms interspersed. Portraits
of Anne and the Georges were hung
about the walls and busts of the Stuart
were placed on the top of the book case.
In the centre stood the oak table
at which probably, Hutchinson's
History of the Colony & the Province
was written. The whole house

gave evidence of its ownership to
the crown, who was an object of hatred
to the colonists.

Hancock House Situated on
Main St. opposite the common &
just beyond the State House. It
was torn down in 1863 to make room
for newer houses. Stone building
& one of the finest colonial buildings.
Extensive garden in front. The
chamber in which Lafayette slept
as well as the audience & entrance
halls were preserved. In this house
Hancock entertained the most
distinguished members of colonial
history. Its place is now occupied
by houses owned by Gardner Brewer &
Belue.

Large ground occupied the Prince
House a stately mansion with a
broad lawn filled with noble trees,
which stood nearly opposite the old
Dorset Church. Peter Tappin built
and first occupied this house. He
was a wealthy London merchant
who came to Dorset in 1667.
Rich, three stories high gambrel roof
and a conspicuous gable.
1716 authorities purchased this house
for £2,000 pounds & it was elegantly
fitted up. Governors held their Vice-
regal court. Royal and carried in
deal & gilt, adorned the interior.
Here at official receptions ladies shone
in silk & satin, & gentlemen in dark
& scarlet uniforms with g. & d.
In the great court the military were
reviewed from time to time. The arms
that were placed above the door, may still
be seen in the corner of the hall. The Rich,
& the Tappin (Dorset) is a part of
the historical collection in the Dorset

Having named "Stories of the Old Town
House. After the evacuation of Detroit
by the British this house, was used
for the business of the colony.

Governor Clarke came to dwell here with
Lord Curzon, son of the celebrated Sir
Robert Curzon, historian, was captured here.
Latter dayes contained a few more
important relations. The Festivities cost
the treasury £1,100. For the st. for. 1745.

Faneuil Hall.

Peter Faneuil was a nephew of a French
pioneer who arrived from Holland in 1691.
and he inherited his wealth and estate.
He gave to the city the large
building for a market known as Faneuil
Hall. At the first town meeting held
in the hall over the market place
which was commenced in 1745.
and shortly after the year 1745.

Faneuil was a member of the Town
and master of the Town School. He
of a long series of relations between
the hall on Boston's side.

as the bygone generation of farmers or
manufacturers and by me displayed
- was printed on the town records
has never been used or changed and
is generally given to uniform men
applied to the Mayor. Has no seats
on the floor and few in the gallery.

The State House.

Famous building stands at the
head of State St. Very famous in
Revolutionary times. Rooms were
changed & devoted to business for
many years but the Bostonian Society
had the building restored to its origi-
nal plan. A spiral staircase leads
to the second floor 1st floor being
still devoted to business purposes.
The room facing State St. was where
Gov. & Council met. Great clock in
Hall. It where the Assembly met.
In this room are a table & some chairs
used in colonial times. In older
times there was a door overlooking
from a portico over which proban

actions - address of new King & new
 Gov's commission were read. The
 Dec. of Ind. made from that
 part. Boston Mass here occurred
 just below it. Lion & unicorn on
 State St. end. Many famous pictures.

Wells

The streets of Boston are all crooked and confused. This is accounted for because in the early history of Boston there were no streets only foot paths. These paths were made to suit the convenience of the settlers and so they were crooked and turned with every sharp angle. When the streets were made they crooked also.

corrected.
 Streets were named after English
 streets but after the revolution
 many of the names were changed.
 I wish to state: Courthouse - Red, brick
 Queen's Court Court St. - High
 St. John's - Baptist Bishop's Hall - 1 square
 King's - " - Federal
 Ludlow - " - 1 square

The present Wash was from 2nd Hill
was called Cornhill from rock & g.
to School St. Marlborough from School
to Winter; then Newbury from Winter
to Essex; & Orange the rest of the way.

Bowdoin Sq & St. named for Gov. Faneuil
Lancaster St. named from the old
causway which went across the Hill
Bond St. Blackstone St. & Blackstone Sq.
from Hill and Blackstone. Tremont St.
an abbreviation of Tremontaine. The
mut Ave., from the original name of
the peninsula.

A great many years ago a wonderful
old Boston was in. It was very
fine and was an exhibition. It was then
stored nobody knew where. E. E. Hale
has tried hard to find it. It was prob-
ably stored in some building that was
burnt in the great fire of 1872.

Latin School St. from a Latin School estab-
lished in 1634. School St. where Miss Chapman
lived. then moved Park St. then moved
; then on Bedford then where it is
at present.

Churches.

13.

First Church. This was the first meeting house in Boston. It was a small homely building with mud walls & thatched roof. It stood at the head of State St., and was erected in 1632. John Cotton and John Wilson were pastors. In 1640 another one was built on the site where the Rogers' Building now stands. This church was burned in 1711 & rebuilt in 1713, & in 1808 was torn down. Another church was built in 1808 on the site of the present church on the corner of Beak & Marlborough St. It is a Congregational Unitarian Church. Rufus Ellis is the present pastor.

Second Church. Built in 1650 on Garden Court St. & Fleet St. in old North Sq. It was a wooden church with high beam & dais. Burned in 1796 & rebuilt. There was a division in the society & part went to the new church now called the Unitarian Church.

14. The British Congregationalist in Dublin 1775 -
After the Revolution, it united with
the New Brick Church. It stayed
on Hanover St. until 1804 then moved to
Bedford St. Thomas Copley Jr. 1867.
It was Congregational, now Congregational
Episcopalian. Same building on Copley
Sq. as was on Bedford St.

Third Church Old South. At the
corner of Wash & Milk St. The most
famous church in Boston. The Old
South, first organized in 1669.
The meeting house was built on a
piece of land given by Wm. Brewster.
In 1729 the original church which
was wood was taken down and
the present church was built. There
are many associations connected with
it. Experience was advised there.
Whitfield preached there; not many
in 1740 used it for their meet-
ings. Thomas Belcher the famous
Beecher the successor of the
Boston Herald. The Tea-Party

was raised in it. In 1772 it was
used for the British troops in the
war. Great fire of 1872 took place
just before it called the church.
The society abandoned it & built
a new church in the Back Bay
corner of Marlborough & Boston.
Its preservation has been striven
for & it will probably be saved as
an historical monument. It is
valuable for Quaker purposes. It is
a plain brick building finished with
white stone. The interior is
now in historical museum. It is
in the city of Boston. The widow
was the widow of the first John
Wentworth, who gave it to his
son, Thomas. It was indeed the
first Quaker church.

It was built because at the time of
the first church was built in 1729
it was built in the city of Boston.

First Church. First Baptist Church
 society moved in Charleston in 1669
 long time before they got a lot of
 white people. 1669. Then in 1700
 & Union St. Moved to Market St. where
 now Secker Hall is now. Then united
 with the Second in 1709. Baptist Church
 and then to Commonwealth and Beau-
 tiful square tower. Around the top
 in relief are the figures to illustrate
 baptism marriage burial & communion.
 In the four corners are angels blow-
 ing golden trumpets. But for
 another society which had its church
 on Market St. At time of Duke's fall
 one of the cannon balls lodged in
 the walls of this church. I have
 retained in this old church as
 our commonwealth. Dr. Dan? (I think)
 minister. I thought I had
 bought the tower & the tower is never
 to be torn down but it is to be
 given to the Jacksonian Society.

First Church. King's Chapel 1st.

Episcopal. As the 1st one of its kind
to be formed in New England & is
now a Unitarian Church. The society
was formed in 1686 & a little wooden
church was erected in 1689. Robert
Pattison was the first rector. The church
was enlarged in 1710 but in 1754 it
was taken down & present building built.

In 1757, when the church became Unitarian. The present
rector is Henry H. Dodge. A Unitarian
church, Unitarian Church. High, old-
fashioned church, tall steeple, square
rounding tower, massive pillars & stained
glass windows. In 1878 there was
some discussion as to tearing it down
building a new court house on its present
site. It is on the corner of Court &
Franklin St. Bible & Prayer Book &
well served by Rev. Mr. [?]. A new
church was erected by [?] & it was
the first one in the city. [?] [?]
part of the [?] [?] [?] [?]
people would not [?] [?] [?] [?]

Church. The church was built by the Episcopalians in 1728 & is the oldest church edifice in the State. The building is of brick 70 ft. by 50 ft. & the steeple is 175 ft. high. It was formerly known as the "Fort Church". The steeple accurately represents one that was blown down in 1811. The tower contains a fine chime of 8 bells. It was brought from Europe & is the oldest in America. The Bible & pulpit & silver cross in use were given in 1733 by George II. The figures of Christopher Columbus in front of the organ & chancel were taken from a French vessel & presented to this church in 1746. Sunday school was re-established in America. It was discontinued in 1815. Interior of the church retains its antique appearance. Present pastor is Rev. Marshall. It was from the tower of this church that Paul Jones displayed the lantern in April 18, 1775. A bust of Washington which was recognized by the State in 1825 and is now in the collection of the State. The church is now in nothing like its former state.

The first chapel during Leonard
reigned to be the oldest in the city
though the date of its establishment
is not known. It contains the remains
of Sir. Andrew de Ros & his son & his son
will not in town. Sir. Richard de
Rudolf was of London; John Cotton
John Tuckwell, the founder of New College
John Cambridge. Thomas Bridge & others
burials ceased here in 1596. Unfortunately
the stones were removed a few years ago
& placed in rows; so that now it is hard
to tell the location of any grave. Sir
Whitton and Isaac Newton were
here.

Houses originally of mud & were of
stone in front & wood behind. First
printing press established in Cambridge 1639.
First college established at Cambridge 1639.
H. E. took the lead in education. It was
then traded by barter with fairs & manum
in 1651 a market estate. They had a lead
as coins did not have the King's head on them.
Silver established in 1651 a lead mine
to Boston but not to be.

The old granary turning round.
between Park St. Church & the Remont
of war date from 1660. & contains the names
of many famous men including most
of the early times. Bellingham,
Gunn, Pinckney, Adams, Bowdoin,
Mellon, Eschscholtz & Sumner. The Wendell
Lyde Chubbuck, the famous 'Zou
Lotus', Judge Sam. Sewall, the Rev.
the parents of Ben. Franklin, Richard A.
Volney & others. And once a pair of
the common. The old iron granary
which once stood near the Park St. Ch.
now stands over the cemetery's name.
It is protected by an iron fence with an
imposing gate way in the centre & flanked
by a row of trees known as the Paddock
trees now on the sidewalk. They were
imported from Eng. & set out in 1752
by Capt. Paddock a wealthy carriage
builder. He was a popular & felt the
the city with the British when it was
evacuated in 1776. These trees were re-
moved to meet the demands of street
railways. Inside the fence are many fine trees

The Copp's Hill Burying Ground.
covers 2 acres of land at the other
End near Christ Church, was the
second cemetery established in Boston.
First used for interments in 1661.
Originally called the North burying
place. There are many quaint epi-
taphs some of which are
among the people who are buried
there are Edmund Hunt, soldier of
the frigate "Constitution". Gen. & Mr.
Increase Cotton, Isaac Matthews,
Andrew & John Eliot. It will go that
nearby the N. E. corner was brought
from Napoleon's grave at St. Helena.
During the revolution the British
used Copp's Hill for a military station
& it is said that they annexed some
caves belonging to the Indians at night.
When the hill was cut down the bur-
ying ground was left untouched. &
the burial ground is now situated on
high stone wall. It has a few trees
now. In the center is a lot a red square
which belongs to descendants of those buried
in the center.

Colonial life.

There are very few people living who recollect the appearance of Boston in the latter part of the last century. the quaint buildings, narrow, crooked streets, the costume of the people their habits amusements & customs.

The people did not enjoy the same convenience before the war as after it. For now the people became extravagant as if to set off the privations which they had endured during the war. This was especially the case with those people who had now rich foreign trade or privateering. Before the revolution the mode of living was very simple. The houses were uncarpeted, unpainted, not lighted with. There were great fireplaces which took half the heat & gave out smoke. The people ate very coarse food - porridge, salted meat, served on ware dishes.

The colonists have nothing but

homespun, with serapes, a
broad cloth or serape suit for both
which was to last them all their lives.
Compare it with the life of today?
This description applied more to country
life than to city.

(Boston, during the revolution was a
city of 16,000 inhabitants. There was a trad-
ing & ship-building town. Many of
its inhabitants were wealthy & re-
spected in the republic. There was
also a large slave population.

The commerce was very active
without the accumulation of goods
as in the north, no considerable accumulation.
Costly dresses were imported from Eng.

Leaves, dried fruits, coffee, wine in great
variety, cocoa, chocolate, rum, brandy
all in abundance, sugar & many luxuries
were evidently in common use among
the people. The food & game were
of course plentiful. For amuse-
ment & wearing apparel there were
papers, paintings, framed pictures, tape-
stries, damask, cambric, silk, linen, chamois
silks, velvets, gloves, shoes, hats, &c.

A community which used these
things in daily life must have been
very prosperous. The furniture & the
better designs were imported.
Feather beds were used & the bed-cloth-
ing was quilted & worked with beau-
tiful designs. China & porcelain were
used in common use. Jewels of great
value were worn but the material & cost of
silver plate was also seen.

Among the population were men from
all parts of the world. The bottles
in these cups were well filled.

The names of some of the bottles
were: "Pineapple", "Dragon", "Blue Anchor",
"Conspicuous" paintings or figures
were used instead of the signs of to-
day. Among them I saw sugar loaves,
Branch of Grass, Pine Blossom & thus
showing the business.

Sidewalks did not exist in the street.
Towns were built principally of wood,
since the disastrous fire.
Grand sailing ships with their swathing sails
& masts were seen about the wharves.

The ship sailed on the 25
of October the marauder cutter.

On my arrival I was told that the
ship of John Hancock, drawn by
four horses (clipped all other carriages)
numbered as the wealthiest noble left
their carriage. With a costly and
luxurious & capital officer crew
sailed. The full and magnificent the
for certain, indeed, the public writing
had once been fixed. The public were
out on the public. The public board of
the Adams, Adams opposed the public
Society, barbarous & cruel.

Education was encouraged. The
instruction was believed to be the
of public interest. The public
had to be carefully preserved for
future reference.

The Adams owned about 40 volumes
when he died & their appearance in
debated that they had not been
left in the.

Grand movements & comfortable
not only, but the public. The public
was in the day of the public.
The public, the public, the public
was unknown. The public, the public, the public

Adams

British Parliament

1830. Power of King passed into the hands of Ministers.
But it was to the nobility.

1832. Passed to the Commons.

England got a limited monarchy with
monarch, a House of Lords, consisting of
nobles, hereditary positions, House of Commons.

The colonies copied Eng. form a Gov.
President not an hereditary position.

Senate = House of Lords. House of Reps. =
House of Commons. Both houses act as

checks on the each other. Eng. does not
keep her prime minister longer than the
people want. Now while we keep our
Secret. appears at least. If the Prime

minister brings in an important bill
and it is not passed by the Commons,

he tells that he is not supported by
the Commons or that the Commons

do not support the bill. He says
if the latter he goes to the C. & asks

that the house must be dissolved.
Then a new election takes place.

If they do not pass his bill, he says
now that the people are not with him
& is resigning.

1833. The first case of Commons was
called the case of the Commons. D. de Montfort.

~~Amalgamation~~ 2 mos.

3 great crises.

1688. Calling of House of Commons.

1688. James deposed. Hon & Man.

1776. Our great revolution in defeating

England gained Eng. liberty

George III, made brought up to be a despot

orator. He was made despot & not leaving

He liked ministers that did not want

to do them to. During the revolution, Lord

North carried out life measures of the king

against his own better judgment.

At the accession of George III. there were

great many young lords who had

been called the motto of George III. was

"George, the king". A minister carried

out measures which he thought were

that were contrary to those of the king. George

III's comrades infamously taunted the king with

"the king" or "king in the corner". If

had been successful in making Eng. lib.

we would not have made such a mess

as we have made.

Eng. gained a lesson which she had

prohibited - where we gained our

liberty we gained Eng. liberty also.

1. Constitutional Enquiry.

Certain of the nobility had by inheritance the right to say who should represent the people in Parliament.

Even the influence of a wealthy lord would influence the vote in the borough.

But the common law people were to be allowed to vote. In some places it fell into disuse.

In some places only freemen, who paid taxes could vote. In some places there were only 100 electors in a borough.

Restricted to the members of the 40. In some places the voters consisted of the bailiff & 12 burgesses.

At Bath Mayor & 10 Aldermen & 24 Common Councilmen. At Salisbury only 50 persons.

At the time that Reform was talked of a society was formed & they found that 40 members were returned to Eng. & Wales from 35 places with scarcely an elector. 40 members by 40 places with less than 10 electors: 35 members by 17 places having less than 100 electors. Duke of Norfolk had 11 seats in House of Commons.

Lord Londedale had 9 another man⁹⁴
4 & three others six each. Six men
thus controlling 45 seats in House of Commons.
Bribery. People made light of it.
Took it as a matter of course & even
gloried in it. The laws against bribery
had no weight. A class called Nabobs
did most of the bribing. Young men
would amass great fortunes in the
East India Co. & then return to Eng. to live.
There was no end to their money &
they could bribe higher than the
nobles. They were not of the nobility &
had no social standing. To obtain the
they bought seats in the House not
caring how they cast their votes there.
The King & his ministers relied on them
to pass their favorite measures & in re-
turn invited them to court.

In many cases seats were put up
at auction or were immediately sold.

2. But boroughs were there were
a few independent electors, if
a person could bribe the major
of them, he could controul the
election. Universities, Oxford &
Cambridge could be bribed.

Township of Pott. May. 271

There were three candidates for the
office. James Brown, 100? L. & 200? to
public purpose if he should be elected.
Bristol, received 75? as a man of great
standing in the section. His father on a
former occasion. Cannot remember the
date. The matter was decided on the
section was declared void. 7-10, 1819.

"The Liberator's Lib?" May 272.

In 1771 the estimate of the value of
land was made at New Brunswick
was reported by a committee
the first appointed under the Governor.
A committee consisting of the members
of the section & among them was
"Lib" had under the name of charity
received a grant of land the money
to the highest bidder & dividing the soil
among its members. It was said that
the price of the land was very low
and a committee of the section was appointed
to see that the money was not dis-
tributed after the election.

But he returning speedily was 33
himself a member of the Society, and receiving
all the electors were his aid, had
rejected their votes. This case was brought
to be in it of trust; in all was passed
to discontinue the members of the court
in numbers, and to admit to business
all the forty shilling members of the
Borough of Bramber. In addition was also
voted to execute the five members of
the committee, for a corrupt conspiracy.

King Involved. May 27th.

There can be little doubt that the king
himself was cognizant of the bribery
which at the period was systematically
used to secure Parliamentary subservience.
In fact, he personally advised and
recommended it. Writing to Lord
North Oct. 10, 1779, he said in the
Duke of Northumberland suggested some
gold balls for the election, it would
be wrong not to satisfy him.

2. Sale of Burgh Seats.

There were but two ways of getting which a seat could be obtained one by purchase the other by the patronage of some noble. If he obtained the seat by the latter means he was obliged to vote according to his patron's dictation whether he thought the measure right or not.

On the other hand if he bought the seat he could do as his own conscience told him and often good sense-minded men would buy a seat and afterwards be of great service to the people. About $\frac{1}{3}$ of the seats were chosen by the people although they were supposed to represent them.

3. Larger Boroughs.

Immense national debt & an army & revenue collectors. When a place usually a seaport, had too many electors to bribe the ministerial party sent enough collectors who could vote anywhere to carry the vote of the borough in their favor of their party.

By this means they controlled 70 seats. When they passed preventing rev. coll. from being sent. There were 11,500 obnoxious officers.

4th Place too large to be bought. 35



Mr. Fox's Trial.

The most conspicuous example of all the abuses which the old electoral system was capable of, was that of the petitions, in 1780 - Mr. Fox had incurred the great enmity of the government, by his own resistance to Mr. Pitt and the Government. It had been determined that all the members who had subscribed the Declaration should be expelled, & the election voided; & Mr. Fox, their ablest leader, was the foremost name to be added. The election was declared void, & by reason of a mistake, & a mistake which could not be corrected, & the election was continued for forty days. When the poll was closed, Mr. Fox was no more than 236 above Sir Lucie Hart, one of the two candidates but the High Bailiff, with his return, commenced a scrutiny into the votes. By withholding the return after the day, on which the votes were returnable, he denied the successful candidate his right to sit in Parliament and anticipated the dissolution of the House of Commons, which

court alone the validity of the action?
could then properly be determined.
This unreasonable proceeding would
have excluded the State from any possi-
ble success in Parliament; and being
already been returned for the writ, &
the writ was at the commencement of the
session

There were the defects & the re-
 presentation of England & Scotland
 were equal, and of more general ac-
 tion. The county franchise consisted
 in "assessable" houses, and in the
 in the market, & were enjoyed indifferently
 by the landed or resident. The county
 franchise was vested in the elected
 town council. The county council
 represented neither a national assembly
 but the narrowest local interests. In 1823
 the whole number of voters, which was 2,700
 In the county had the number of electors
 increased 240 in one id. was 9. & in these a
 considerable portion were fictitious votes
 without property & not even resident in
 the county. - Edinburgh & Glasgow
 the two great cities of Scotland had a
 constituency of 33 voters.

The county of Oute population of 1800
 had 2 electors, of whom one was resident
 in the county. Election at Oute place
 attended the meeting to elect the returning
 officers.



Seat on the House of Commons

Such being the uses & defects of the electoral system - what were their results upon the House of Commons.

Representatives holding their seats by a general system of corruption, could scarcely fail to be themselves corrupt. What they had brought the price ready to pay. Bribes & fees as the price of their services. Bribes, patronage, & other titles of honor. Patronage & honor for the rich, - money & honors for the needy. All that they could command. And the House could command such means to secure attacks the liberality with which political services were rewarded. Records evidence the extent to which many a peerage had been so

Lottery.

Another instrument of corruption was in raising money for public service by loans and lotteries. No longer direct though less direct, as more capable of profit. A bribe could be given in secret name of some patriotic. Mar. 1763, the State contracted a loan of 3,500,000 for

public service & raising the situation
among his friends. The crisis immediately
rose to a maximum of 11% in the market.
It was obvious a manipulation of the
time when such a loan could be in-
gusted & causing the necessity with
respect to purchase & according to the
practice of the time the market was
entirely in loan control in the dis-
tributed of the share. Considerable
financial resources were raised 85000. The market
being charged with winning his
political adherents & a similar case.

Mr. Fox's bank bill had been well
kept that corruption was applied to
a large scale to secure some of the
ministers. Participation in this loan
could not be concealed & it was not
denied. Still, many of the
fashion & many members of Parliament
were not only concerned in it.

Lotteries

A few years later lotteries were
favoured source & raised 1769470
several shares had been given to members
of P.

7/18

The first years of George III's reign were
 of government received with correction in
 public opinion. A corruption's been
 represented correctly the corruption of
 society. Men of superior rank & family
 lived in drunkenness & amusements
 which were indifferent to religion.
 Middle classes were coarse ignorant & sensual
 lower classes brutishly wicked, poverty &
 vice examples. Taste & habits were low.
 Moral & intellectual standard was depressed.
 All classes wanting in refinement & learning
 in education. Forming a bad sort
 material for moral servitude, greedy
 false united, & corrupt electors.

2nd. The House of Commons

The House of Commons is a body of men chosen from all ranks of society, though chosen with many flaws. It is one that Englishmen may well be proud of. The House, though less numerous than in former times, were the best people in the land. Their law is superior to any other, and their wisdom did not fall short of the enlightenment of the age, in which Parliament decayed. Their power for Parliamentary government attracted the ablest men to the state service. They were the state for the patronage of peers or votes of their constituents. They selected Parliament by their presence & guided national councils by their statements.

And representation, though limited, had some popular elements & the House in its most times refused its responsibility to the people. The small class by whom a majority of the House returned was unrepresented in country

Party and Mass
The free cause, the cause of a
wholesome and virtuous government
the cause of ^{order} and the growing influence of the
However the ruling party maintained
and it forced to rely on popular
principles; and managed to maintain
them, at least for a time, when they
succeeded to power. Party also suffered
in some degree the influence of enlightened
public opinion. It is true, great body
of the people had neither knowledge
nor influence but those who enjoyed both
were encouraged by their riches
and ambition, not less than by patriotism
to embrace principles of good government.
Had all parties combined against
popular rights, nothing but absolute
despotism could have overthrown them.
But as they were divided & opposed the
people remained untroubled & retained
power that put them in a position to wrest
from their rulers by means of a free repre-

Effort at new principle of administration.
Lord Altham's scheme.

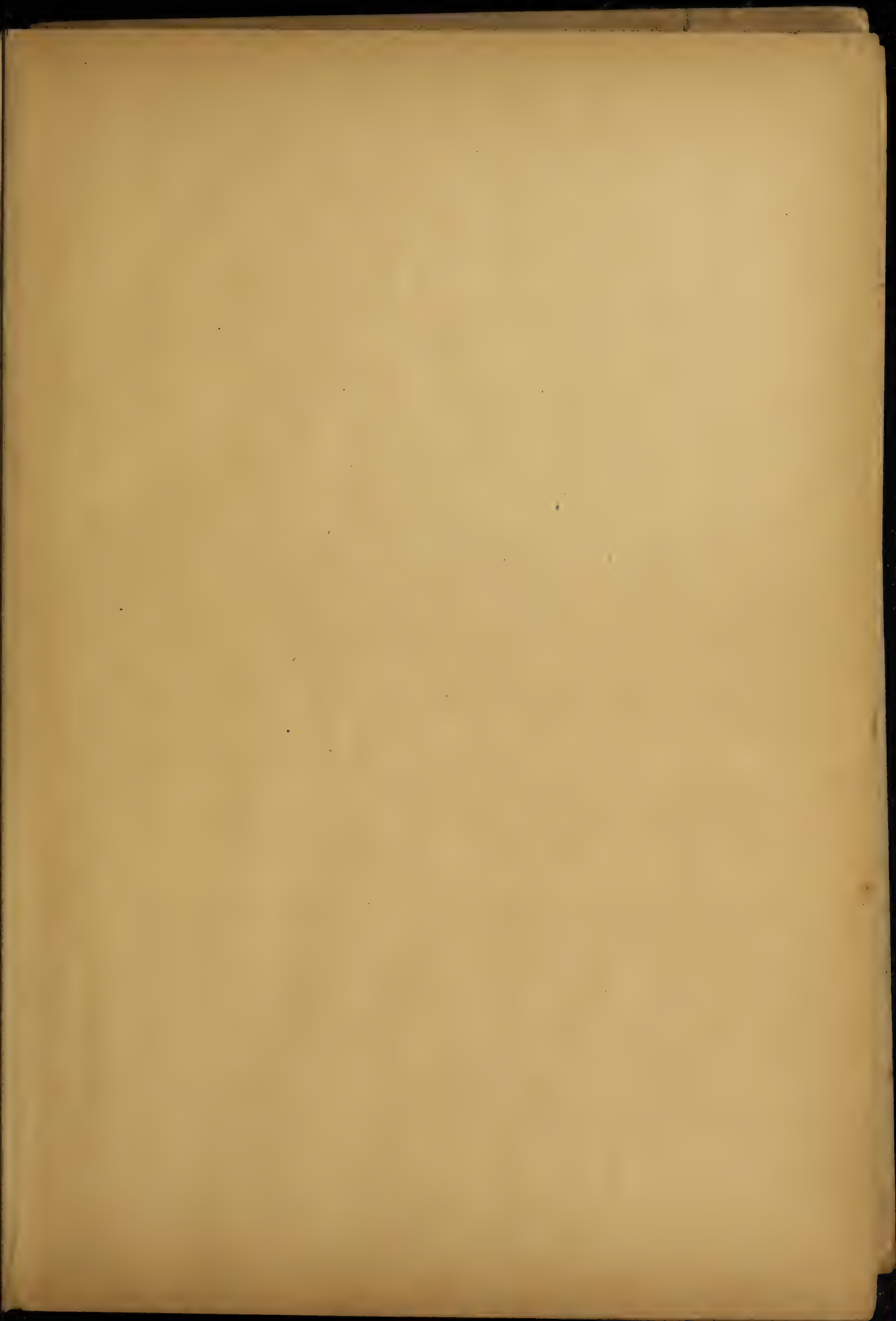
The selected members of the House of Commons, of a limited electoral body, the composition of the executive, the method of forming the standard arguments for, or against, parliamentary reform. Some of these had been partially conceded & some had been intellectually opposed & denounced but the chief part of all demanded a bolder & more hazardous remedy. The threat of an entire revolution - at no time more perfectly - had in the course of ages been without support. Decades brought without break - the whole broke by a revolution - & returned to the without history returned to the - C. of C. but great manufacturing cities distinguished by their wealth and intelligence, were without representation.

Chaired for railways, still plus those inequalities were removed to a single point of reference of the different points. Lord Altham

was the first to advocate reform.
Speaking in 1766 of the British
constitution he called it "the rotten
head of our constitution" & said "it
cannot continue a century & it
will not do so much & another."
In 1770 he proposed that a
third chamber should be added
to the existing two, order to counterbalance
the selfish & corrupt & narrow
British House of Commons, of the necessity
of a measure of this character, that he
said: "Let the sun & the natural
light of the Parliament will reform itself
soon within, or be removed with a
nuisance soon without."



















1628. Concerning John Endicott & others
to the King.

Whereas we have received your letter of the 10th instant
in relation to the petition of the Puritans in New England
that they may have a charter like
those that have charters could not be
refused with them unless they
could legally settle a church in their
own colony. Whereas we have
have given them the charter they
asked of them because he did not
want the Puritans in England. But
that it was only as a matter of
grace and not as a right.
I am now departed & have
a resolution appointed by the King
& the Council of England to be
transmitted to the Governor of the
Massachusetts.

10. 9. 1834. 15. Dec. 1834. 1. 1. 1835.
The rights of the people of the
conceded all the rights of the people
subject to the right to the act and
not contrary to the laws of England
and power to make laws & judge
in these two colonies. In 1834, the
people said about religion of the
and found these own minds.
In 1834, Charles D. moved the right
of liberty of conscience.
The first constitution was made
in 1834, when it became a royal
government though still retained
its character.

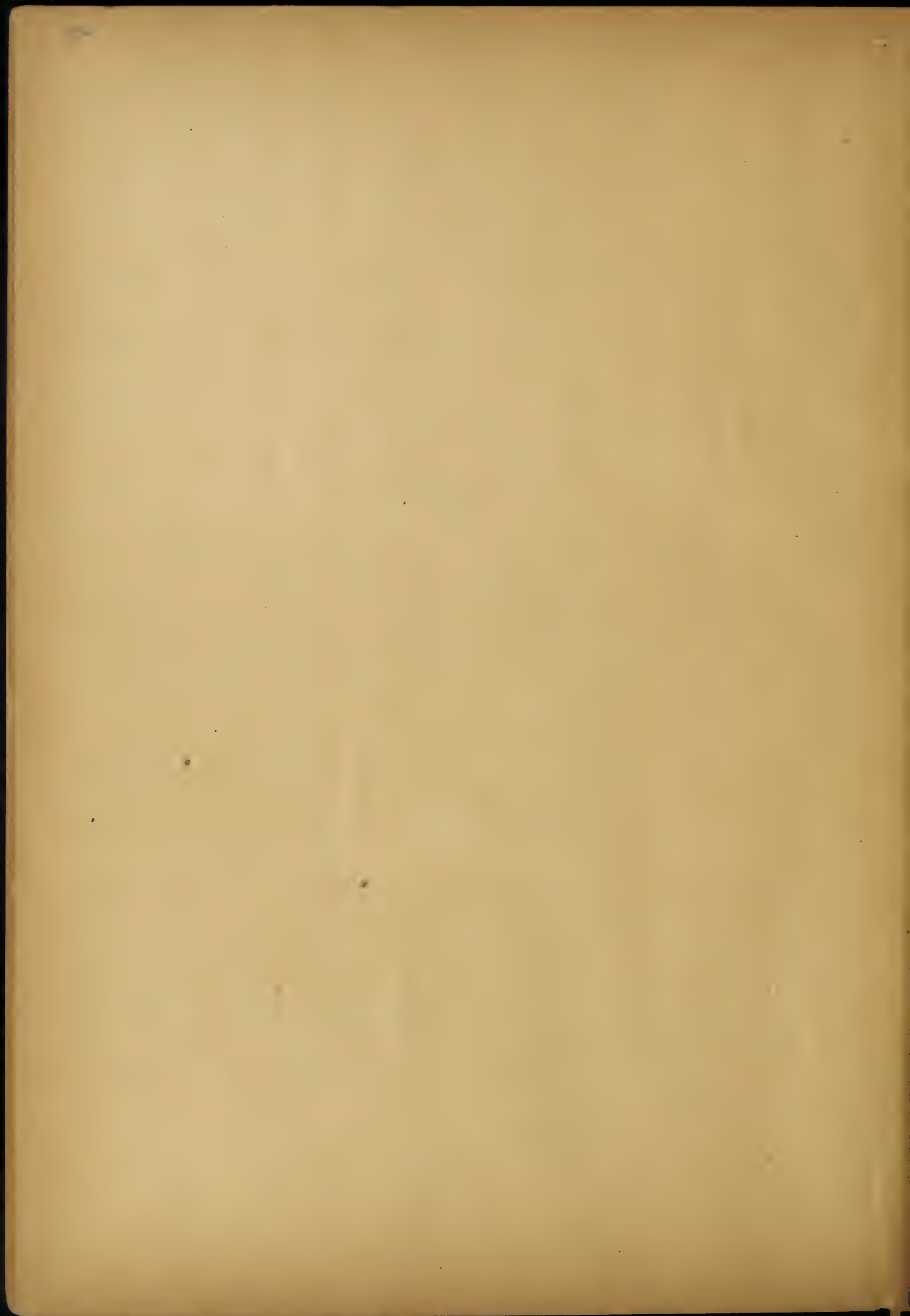
Rhode Island settled by Roger
William at Narragansett.
Afterwards changed to Providence
Newport Portsmouth settled by
a few people from Massachusetts
1687. Roger Williams went to England
procured a favorable charter giving
them religious liberty.

They kept the charter till 1845 -
after they might have become a
state. Poor democracy.

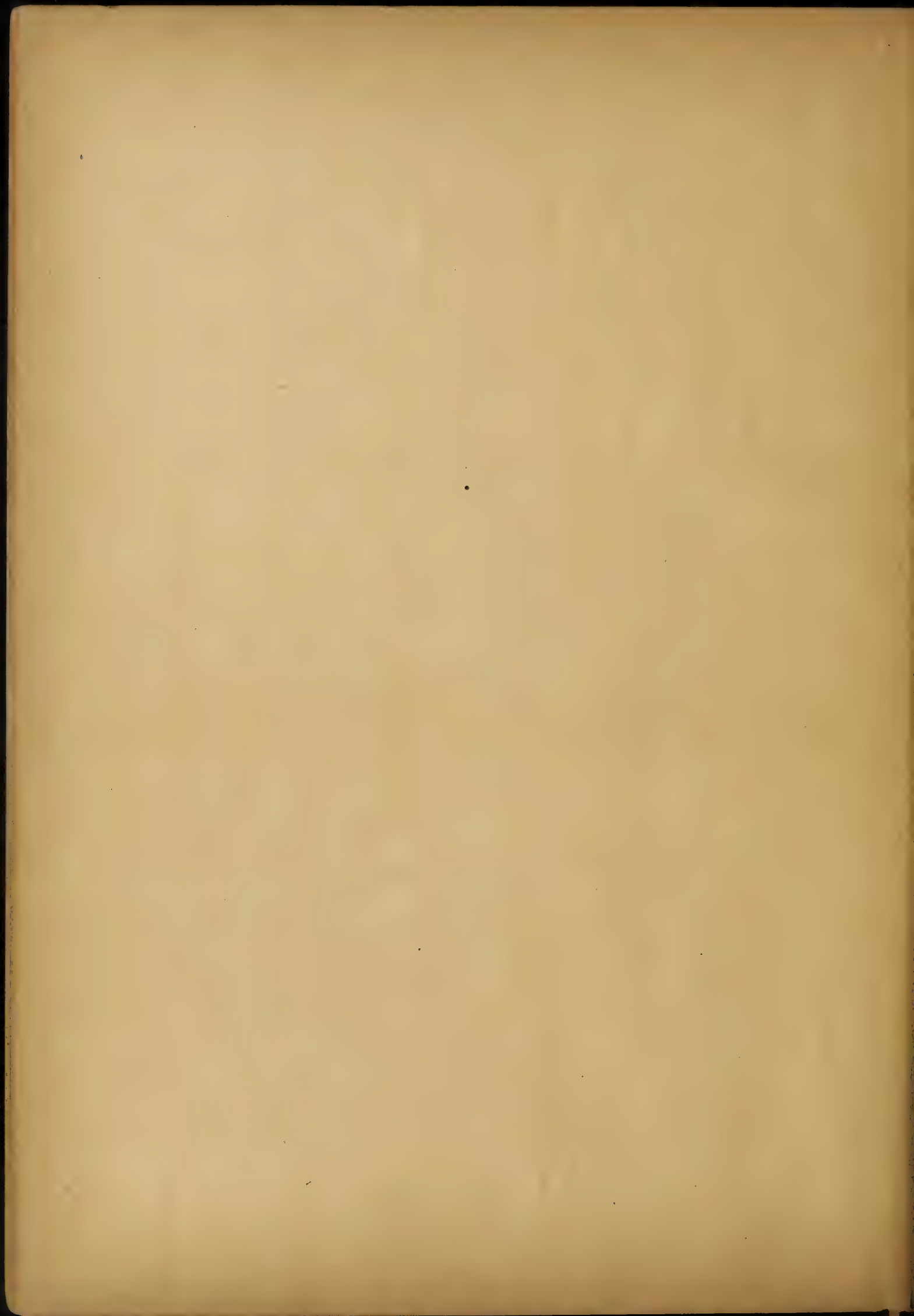
Connecticut, at first settled
by Dutch, then by immigrants from
Massachusetts.

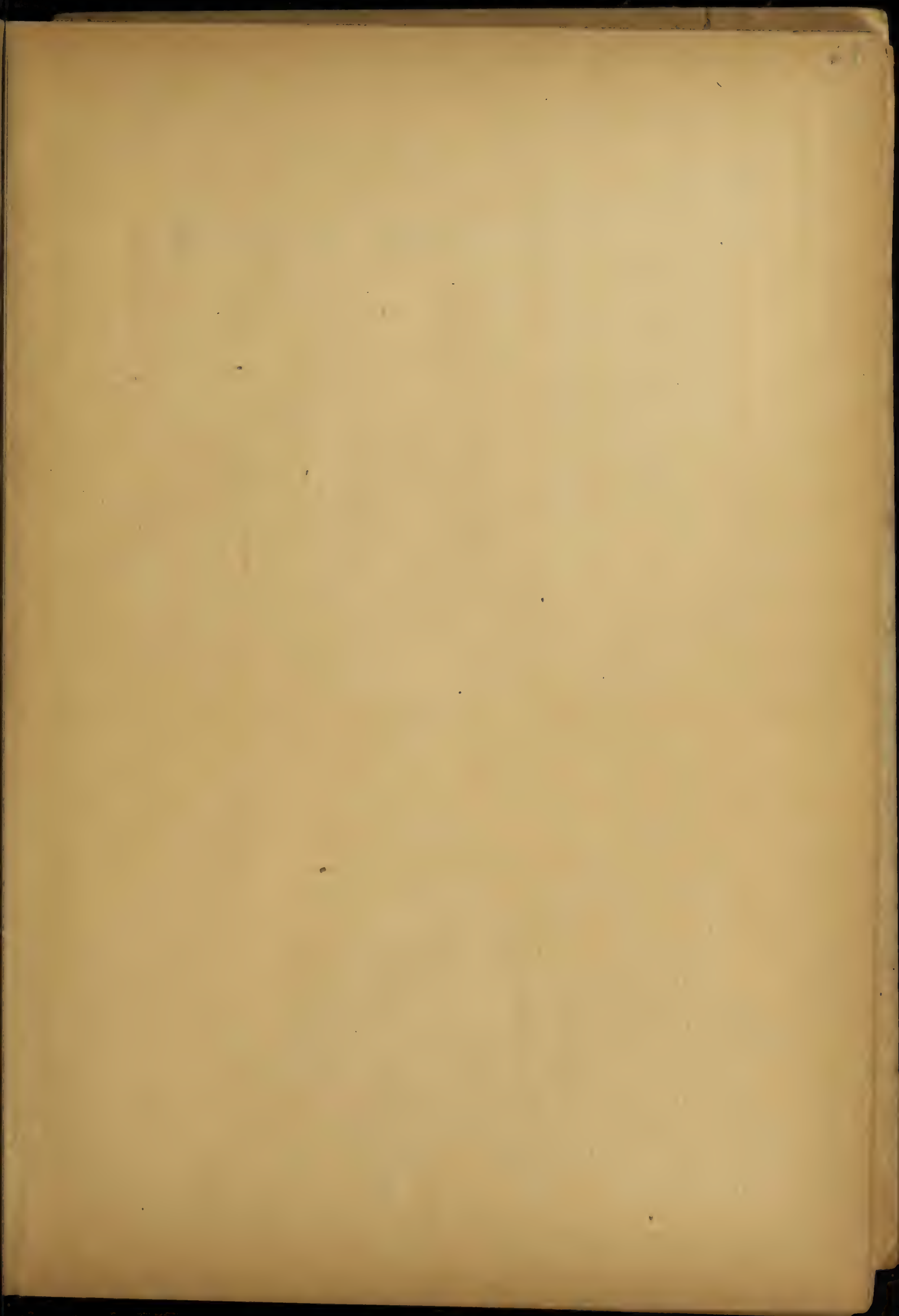
1639 by Hooker from New England
a form of government for them-
selves.

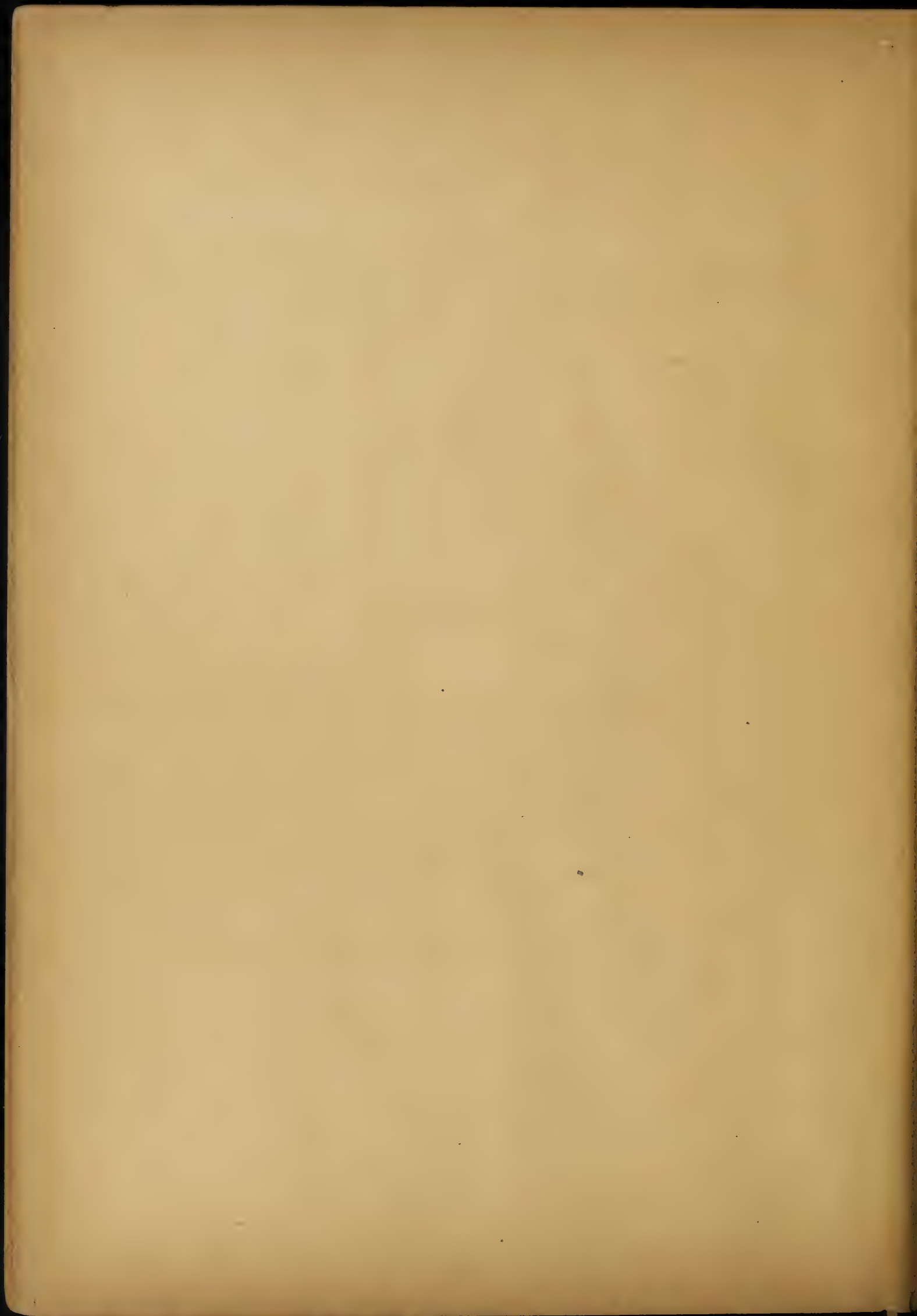
1788 obtained a liberal charter
from England. Even after becoming
one of the United Colonies they
were not tired of changing the
field till 1818.





















Winthrop following February notice
these complaints hearing of them from
two friends in Eng. — Longes & Capt
Mason (by Cardine, Norton, & Ratcliffe)
had petitioned the Lords of the Privy
Council against us, charging us with
many false accusations; but
their malicious practice took no effect.
When Winthrop made this entry in his
journal he had not heard of the
report of the committee of the Lords
made at a meeting of Privy Council
preceding Jan 19. "Complaints against
the colony were dismissed for reasons
alleged in the order adopted by the
Council. that his Majesty
would not only maintain the
liberties & privileges heretofore granted
but supply in things further that
might tend to the good government
of the place & prosperity & comfort
to his people there. orders in
Jan. 19 Council

Mem^o. Feb. 338.

Accession of Paul to the Primacy 1633.
was nearly contemporaneous with
the renewal of Emigration to N. E.

This was signal for renewal of
complaints at Court against the
Mass. Co. by the disaffected persons.
who now secured a more favorable
hearing. The Spirit of the Court
had now reached its height of
arrogance and passion. A ship-
money was first levied. Star Chamber
in thought of its barbarous power.

February 21, 1633-34. Whereas the
Board being given to understand
of frequent transportation of great
numbers of his Majesty's subjects out
of this kingdom to the plantation
of N. E. amongst many diverse persons
known to be ill-affected & discontented
as well with civil as ecclesiastical
government are observed to resort
thither whereby such confusion &
disorder is already grown there, es-
pecially in point of religion, as re-
sides as besides the ruin of the said
Plantation, cannot but highly tend

to the scandal both of the church
& state here. where it was informed
in particular that there were at present
several ships in the harbor ready to
set sail, freighted with passengers &
provisions; it was thought it & ordered
that stay should be forthwith made
of the said ships until further
order from the board. That several
masters & freighters of the same should
attend the board on Thursday next
in the afternoon, with a list of the
passengers & provisions in each ship.
That Mr. Cradock, a chief adventurer
in that Plantation now present
before the board, should be required
to cause the letters patents for that
Plantation to be brought to the board.

Cradock's confession at this time "that
the Charter was in the hands of the
gov. of the colony" discovered "what
seems to have been hitherto unknown"
to the government. Following week
however (Feb 8.) an order issued for
the release of ships bound for N.E.

Rules were read as common prayers
Book used on board vessels com-
ing & going. Troops of arbitrary
power in Eng. gave no assurance of
peace to the Colonies.

annoyance from home gov. was therefore
to be expected by the colonists. For protection
against it they were to look to their charter
as long as the grants in that instrument
should continue to be respected. Against
internal troubles i.e. Freeman, of the
Mass. Corp. had a right to expel from
their territory all persons who should
give them trouble. Owners of Mass. in Dec.
of as good a title as that by which
any freholder held his Eng. farm.
To lose this charter would be ruin
& whatever might imperil their poss-
ession of it required to be watched
by them with the most jealous caution.
Mr. Humphrey who arrived in July
brought news of impending danger
some months a letter received from
Mr. Cradock addressed to the Gov & Ass't
requiring delivery of the Patent.
Upon long consultation, says
Winthrop, "whether we should re-
turn answer or not, we agreed &
returned answer to Mr. Cradock,
excusing that it could not be done
but by a Gen. Court which was
to be holden in Sept. next. They
wrote letters to mediate their peace & sent them
by Mr. Winthrop."

in receiving intelligence of a plan
to send out a general governor.

339.

Alarm reached its height when in-
telligence was received of a design to
send out a general governor & the
creation of a special Commission with
Land Archbishop of Canterbury at its
head to regulate all plantations,
with power to cause all charters,
letters patents &c. to be brought before
them & if found to "have been un-
lawfully supposed or granted" to
to correct them, according to
the laws & customs of Eng. to be re-
voked &c. A copy of the Commission
itself arrived in the Colony in Sept
Dated April. 10, 1634.

The Gov. took measure for the erection
of forts & the drilling of men. p. 340.

The Gov. the Gov. Court adopted
orders for the erection of fortifications
on Castle Island in Boston Harbor
& at Charlestown & Dorchester. Captain
were authorized "to train unskilful
men so often as they pleased provided
they succeeded not three days in a week
And Mr. Winthrop, James, Humphrey & Audacall

were appointed "to consult direct &
give command for the managing
& ordering of arms & war that might
befall for the space of a year next
ensuing, & till further order should be
taken therein." Arrangements were made
for the collection of & custody of arms
& ammunition.

A quo warranto was brought against
the Co. in June 1635, by Sir Philip Banks
Att. Gen. Fourteen allegations were made.
Nearly all allegations relate to the due
exercise of powers granted in the charter
itself rather than to the abuse of powers
and probably were intended to be so re-
garded. Purpose evidently not to deny
legality of charter itself, but since
defendants claim to title to land for
their claims to be a corporation.

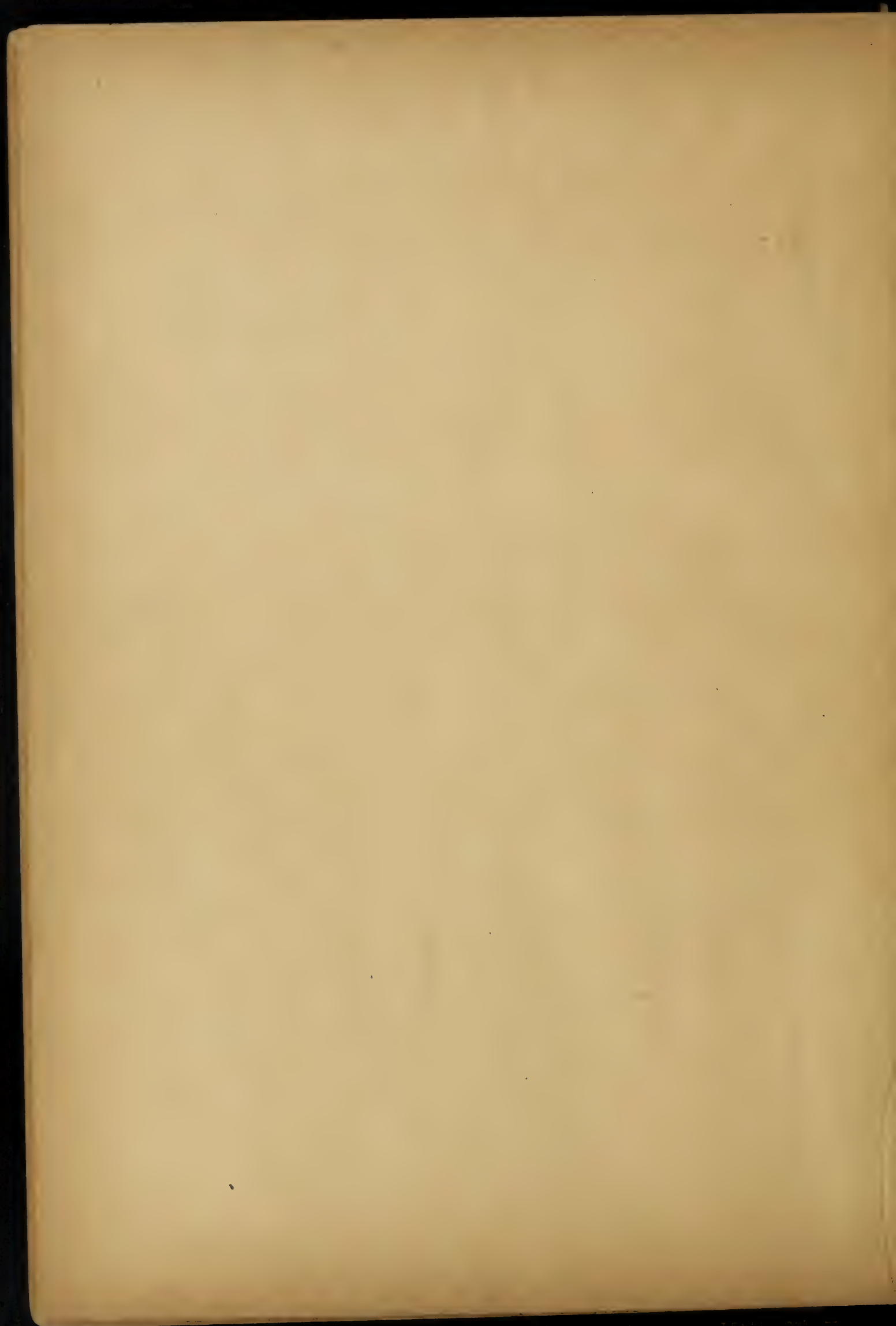


Passage 11.

6

My dear friend, I have just received your letter of the 11th inst. and am glad to hear from you. I am well and hope this letter finds you the same. I have been thinking much of late about the future of our country and the position of the South. I feel that we are in a critical position and that the only way to preserve our Union is by a firm and consistent policy. I am sure that you will agree with me in this. I am, dear friend, your sincere friend and remain, as ever, your obedient servant.

Wm. L. Garrison



Thalley & Goffe. Talley.

27

Address of Gen. Court of Mass. Talley. The
single party was probably necessary
thought of consideration of which there
was the head was perhaps overrated
at court. It was probably thought
prudent to abstain from a quarrel
with so important a branch of the Puritan
community till affairs should be more
settled & better information should be
obtained. Talley, through Sec.
Morrison informed Lynde that he
should not "come behind one of
his so far predecessors" as a fight for
consequence & protection of all his
loyal subjects "in N. E. & elsewhere"
make them equal partners
those promises of liberty & freedom
given by leaders (consequence, expressed
in the previous declaration).

Such language tended to reduce
present equality and to point to the
great aspiration of America. With
more perhaps than with the British
people it bore a little sardonic taste.
Personal approval or disapproval
of the English officials. Col. Wallcut

and Mr. Loffe, whom Captain Brendon
then in London, reported that he had
seen at Exeter in the preceding morning.

Ed. Waller, a cousin of the Protector
Oliver & John Humphreys & an officer
distinguished in many battles of the
Civil war, was a member of the High
Court of Justice at the trial of King Charles
& set his name to the death-warrant.
Was employed by Cromwell in Ireland,
was one of the Major-General among
whom the Protector parcelled out the
local administration of England, and
sat successively in both Houses of the Par.
of the Commonwealth.

William Loffe who married Waller's
daughter, was like his father-in-law
a distinguished officer, a member of
of the High Court of Justice, a signer
of the King's death-warrant, a member
of first one then the other House of P.
& a Maj. Gen. in charge of a group of
counties.

To escape what they feared might
be the fate of signers Waller & Loffe
left Eng. immediately on the receipt of

King Charles the second coming to Boston
in the vessel which brought the news of
the event. He came with the Lord. He
proceeded to Cambridge; which place
for the present they made their home,
appearing frequently in the night room
& received everywhere with respect.

In the 6 or 7th mo. H. & I were marked by
King's advisors for vengeance. Some
members of Gen. Ct. assured them of
protection, while others thought it better
that they should seek safety elsewhere.
Magistrates refused to advise the Gov.
to secure them; when they were ready
they went to New Haven where they were
received by Mr. Davenport.

Hiding almost immediately followed
a proclamation received in Boston, bearing
the King for their arrest.
 regard for their posts safely led
them to Milford where they declared
themselves as if on their way to New
Haven. But returned, same
night to Mr. Davenport's house.

It had been reported in Eng. that Phillips
Hobbs were at the head of a large army in
America and that the union of 1643 was a
war combination for the express design of
of throwing off their dependence on Eng.

In vain Lord Say & Seal appeared in
their defence, declaiming their accusers to be
rogues, that he knew New Eng. men to be
of altogether another principle. The partial &
hesitant compliance of the colonists was in
itself ominous. The Lord Chancellor
declared that his majesty would speedily
send commissioners to settle the respective
interests of the several colonies

Hiding of the charter - Barr. 388.

Meanwhile the colonists conceded but little & resolved to resist all attempts to annul their charter. The act of navigation was rather evaded than submitted to, though a seeming compliance with its terms was rendered; but when it became certain that commissioners were appointed, and had already embarked & that ships of war would speedily anchor in Boston Harbor to enforce their instructions, precautionary measures were promptly adopted and the patent with a duplicate of the same, were delivered to a committee of four. Bellingham, Jewett, Clark & Johnson to be kept safe & secret for the benefit of the country.

At next Gen. Ct. meeting orders were issued to the Davenport captain of the Castle to send word to the governor & deputy on their ^{comm.} first appearance. Comm. of 2 living in Boston, as appointed, by the board resent respects of the court to the chief gentlemen & acquaint them to both officers & soldiers signified but in small parties unmixed & have themselves ordered & give no offence to the people and laws of the place. Proper entertainment comm. as provided for & preparations made for receiving them in the best manner. A day of fasting and prayer appointed.

Amise Selection of Commissioners June 1738

The Sumner of thirty six guns, the Elias of 30, the Martin of 6 and the William & Michael were provided for the conveyance of the commissioners, which sailed from Portsmouth with about 450 regular soldiers & their officers having orders to rendezvous at a given port on Long Island, and after levying upon N. E. for additional forces, to proceed against the Dutch at New Netherlands whom the government of Eng. were determined to reduce to an entire obedience. If conciliation was, as the King professed the object which he had in view in instituting this commission he was singularly unfortunate in the selection of the men to whom the discharge of its duties was confided. The fleet was under the command of Col. Richard Michell, a gentleman of the bed-chamber to the Duke of York & an officer of versatile talents & high respectability, who had served under Marshall Turenne & who was to be the deputy gov. of N. Y. after its reduction. With him were associated Sir Robert Carr a violent Royalist & a man of supercilious deportment & questionable principles Col. George Cartwright naturally morose & suspicious yet possessing an energy of intellect which qualified him for the discharge of difficult public business Samuel Maverick formerly of Mass. who was a known Episcopalian, & the professed enemy of the colony.

Duty of Commissioners. Bampf. I. 390. 95.

These gentlemen were commissioned by the King to hear and determine "all complaints & appeals in all causes and matters, as well military as criminal and civil" and were to "provide in all things for the providing of the peace and security of the country, according to their good and sound discretion" and agreeably to the instructions from time to time furnished them."

Their reception Bampf. I. p. 390.

Owing to severe storms and fog the voyage of the fleet was boisterous & the vessels became separated, three of them being bound for Piscataqua. The Guinea, principal ship, was the first to arrive with Col. Nichols & Cartwright. She appeared before the town on Saturday about "five or six of the clock at night." The excitement of the people was intense though outwardly the demeanor of the magistrates was calm and collected. Nichols and Cartwright at once entered upon business & requested that the colonial council might be convened without delay; & when it met they produced their commission with the King's letter of April 23 and that part of their instructions relating to the reduction of the Dutch & requested assistance for the accomplishment of the object. The council consented to call a meeting of the Gen. Ct. on Aug. 3 & lay the request before them; but with this view the commissioners were "not well satisfied."

26 informing the governor & magistrates
that there were yet more things to signify
to them which they would attend to on their
return, & commending to them in the meantime
a further consideration, and a more definite
answer to the King's letter of June 28, 1662
they set out for the New Netherlands first
forwarding a letter to Gov. Minnissof Couw.
acquainting him with their arrival and
requesting him to meet them at the west
end of Long Island.

48. Character of Sevent. Barre I 398 & 399

On reaching Plymouth, they presented to the
Gov. Ch. the King's letter of April 23, 1667, &
a paper of propositions relating principally
to the right of allegiance and the rights of
citizenship. But one complaint was entered
against it that the Gov. Mr. Prince had de-
barred an individual from enjoying a
farm four miles square, which he had
purchased of an Indian & this was easily
settled. At the request of the commissioners
the patent of the colony was read & a
copy of it furnished; but the people were
too poor to pay for a charter from the king.

"We will renew it at our own charge," was
the incidious reply, "if you will suffer his
majesty to choose your governor." But
the court with many thanks to the com-
missioners and great protestations of
loyalty to the king, chose to be as they were.

Plymouth was not to be bribed to surrender
her liberties. The commissioners found little
here to tempt their cupidity. The colony con-
tained but twelve towns, one saw mill for
boards & one bloomery for iron; it had neither
good rivers nor good harbors; and the people
were so few that they were unable to main-
tain scholars to their ministers but were neces-
sitated to make use of a gifted brother in some
places.

In Rhode Island & Connecticut the commission
met with better success; and after settling
the bounds of those colonies, and other questions
in dispute, they returned to Mass. "privately
& separately." Here, being joined by Col. Nichols
from N. H. the day previous to the annual
elections, they delivered 5 papers or propositions
to the deputy gov. Mr. Endicott, the governor
having died during their absence. Election
proceeded quietly, the people firmly sustain-
ing the government. Mr. Belknap
the inflexible supporter of their civil and
political rights, was chosen to succeed Mr.
Endicott as governor, and Mr. Willoughby,
the resolute champion of democratic liberty,
took his place in the office of deputy gov.
Next day propositions were presented to the court
com. was requested to tell all the king's instructions
that they might be considered at once. This was refused.
Debate continued several days. Mass. politicians
a match for the com. At last failed in their
movements & means with the deputy demanded
"Do you acknowledge his majesty's authority
in full force to all the intents & purposes therein
contained." No definite reply returned to this great
the court pleaded the charter. At last an
order was issued to Josh. Scotton, Boston merchant,
requiring him at Sept. 1. to send in next day a answer
to the charges of Thomas Deane & others. The com. pre-
pared for trial, a herald in the name of the king, summoned
his trumpet & forbade any pleading, the com.
proclamation repeated in 3 places, & the court calmly
awaited the result. Com. amazed. Conduct explicitly
being useless to contend longer & after a fruitless attempt
to prosecute laws of the colony they retreated to the north.
Here their interference was recalled by Mass.

Agents demanded and refused. Barry 40/1742
As those of W. H. had submitted to the
jurisdiction of that colony, all resident upon the
Piscataway were forbidden their fulfil, in
any thing to obey the commissioners of his majesty.
Conduct of Col. Nichols in all this was discreet & proper
that of Cartwright & Carr severely reprehended
Marrick was regarded as an undisguised enemy.
Commissioners did not immediately return
to Eng. In the interval they collected all the
circumstances against the country they could
& the papers containing the same were committed
to Cartwright but unfortunately on his passage he
fell into the hands of the Dutch and was
stripped of every thing. By this providence
much evil was doubtless prevented. Colonists
congratulated that the designs of their
adversaries had been so signally defeated.

Charles resolved that the scene of negotiation
should be transferred to Eng. Bellingham
& Hathorne were specially named as two of
the five persons to be sent over as agents
for the colony to speak in its behalf - they
were commanded not to fail in this point.

Sept. 6. Samuel Marrick, most abominable wretch
appeared in Boston & delivered to the governor
& magistrates "a writing, without direction
or seal" which proved to be the letter of Apr. 10
and though suspicious of the authority of the
document, were openly avowed, a committee was
convened for its consideration. This awakened
apprehension. Should they submit to its
demands or neglect it. Forenoon of second
day spent in prayer. Eminent clergymen
present, Wilson of Boston, Mather of Dorchester,
Symmes of Charlestown, Whiting of Lynn, Cobb
of Ipswich & Mitchell of Cambridge. Next
day a lecture delivered - Debate
followed.

The news of the affair spread in every
direction. Petitions poured in from Boston
Salem, Newbury and Sewick advising compliance
with his Majesty's commands. It was too
serious a time for waste of words, speeches
were brief and laconic. Said Bellingham
"Let some way be propounded that the offence
which the King has conceived may come to
a legal issue." "Process in court of law
suggested Bradstreet, 'cannot reach an
ordinary course; yet the prerogative of the
King gives him power to command his
appearance & we are bound to obey.' &c.

102.

Flourishing condition of Mass. in 1672. Parry 451.

Enemies of New Eng. Barnj p 453. 102

Commissioner Randolph. 1676 Page 455-456.









Second Visit of Randolph (Barclay) 465-466.

Demand for Agents Barry 1,466.8467

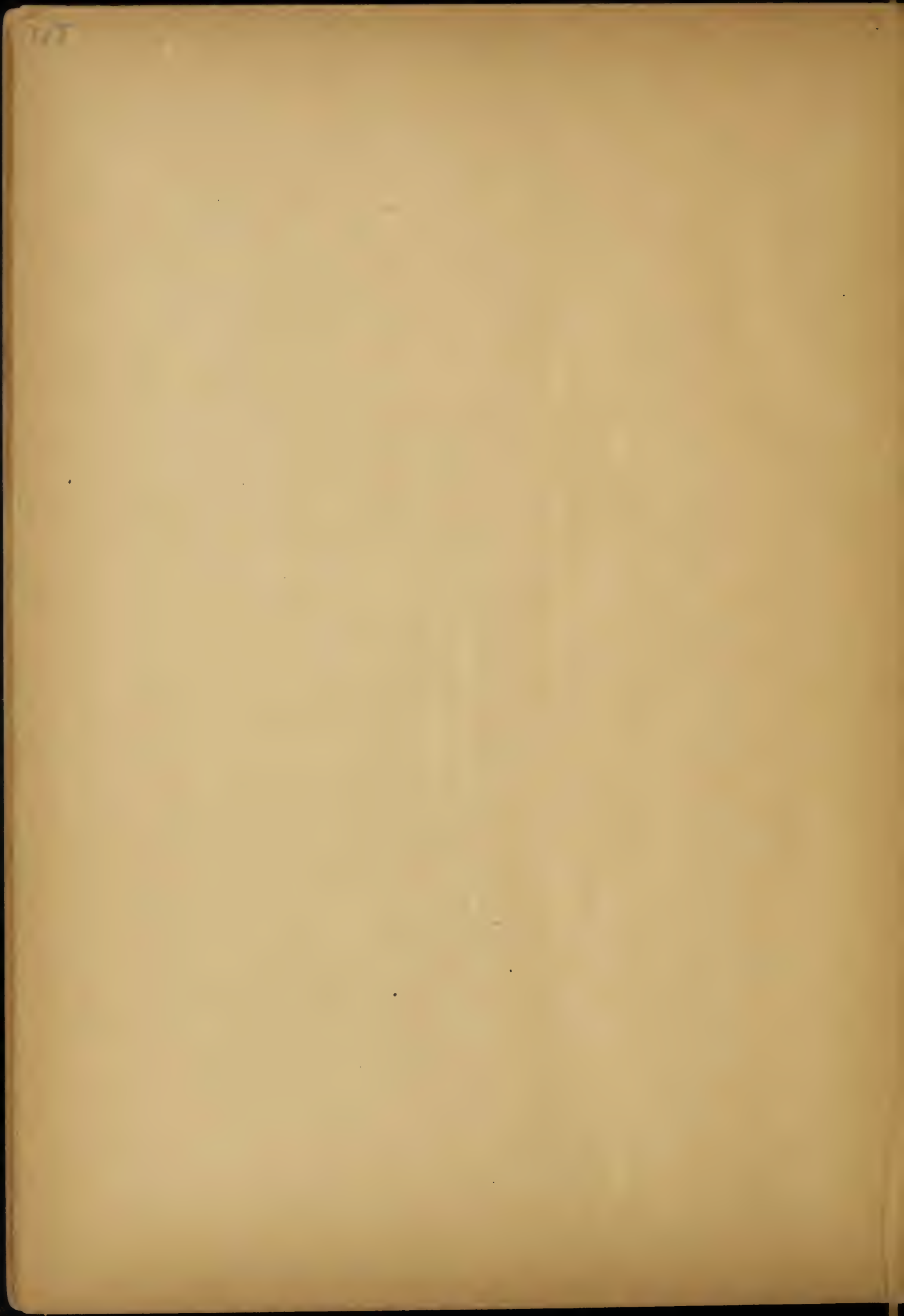
Randolph's Clause. Barry I. 469. 470

14 Agente scriv. 1682. Camp 1.





My dear friend
I have just received your letter
and am glad to hear from you.
I am well and hope this finds
you the same. I am
yours truly,
John Smith





Laws for the Support of ministers & schools. Barris Vol II pp. 45-49.

Some of the acts approved by the King were of great importance. They provided for the settlement & distribution of the estates of intestates; the prevention of frauds & perjuries; the observance of Lord's Day, settlement & support of ministers & school-masters; settlement of county bounds & the regulation of towns, the administration of the oath of allegiance and supremacy &c. Two of these acts merit particular attention. That which related to the observance of the Lord's Day forbade all labor & amusements, works of necessity & charity excepted, under penalty of 5 shillings for each offence. The act for the settlement & support of ministers & school-masters had also its peculiarities. By its terms every town was required to be constantly provided with an able learned and orthodox minister or ministers of good conversation to dispense the word of God to them who were to be suitably encouraged & sufficiently supported & maintained by the inhabitants of such town. All contracts made for the support of ministers and school masters were to remain good and valid according to the

true intent thereof "and in case of neglect by any town for the space of 6 months to provide for the maintenance of a minister, the Court of Quarter Sessions was empowered to order a competent allowance unto such minister according to the estate and ability of the town.

Every town of 100 families in addition to its common school was to support a grammar school; and every town of 50 families neglecting for one year to provide for the constant support of a schoolmaster, incurred a penalty of 10 £ to be paid towards the support of such schools within the county as the Court of Quarter Sessions should direct.

13th with Trinidad.

In the schools. The persons then
gathered perhaps among them or for
some. Many of the young men
were sent to English colleges to receive
their education. It was hoped by
some of the citizens that there would
be no free schools for 100 years
that they were set in pro-
moting slavery.

Change in choice of delegates. March II. of
1894. This incident which occurred be-
fore the close of Sir William Phips' ad-
ministration, warrants particular notice.
On the choice of delegates to the Gen. Court
it had been customary to allow the country
towns the privilege of choosing Boston
representatives. But this year upon a
motion for an address to the King against
the removal of Phips, that motion was
carried by a bare majority. The voting
for it & against it. Most of the
inhabitants of Boston who represent
the country towns voted against the
address. Whereupon Phips' friends
to prevent future trouble, inserted in
in a bill then pending, requiring res-
idence as a qualification for house
representatives. The change thus in-
troduced to the court party for merely
personal ends was highly unpopular
for by requiring towns to choose one of
their own citizens as delegates to the
Gen. Ct. it brought the question of
the day directly to their door &
compelled them to take a more im-
mediate interest in political discussions.
People trained to investigate conduct dis-
cern the country towns were sent to the
legislature with of the first talents to
be obtained in the Commonwealth. The
elections to which all hands were

12th Character of the Royal Gov. Novis

It was a defect in the charter of
Nell & Man that the gov^r of the
provinces were to be appointed by
the king instead of being elected
by the people. These governors
as early as possible would receive their
appointments not because of their ac-
quaintance with the country they
were to rule but because of their zeal
in supporting the prerogatives.

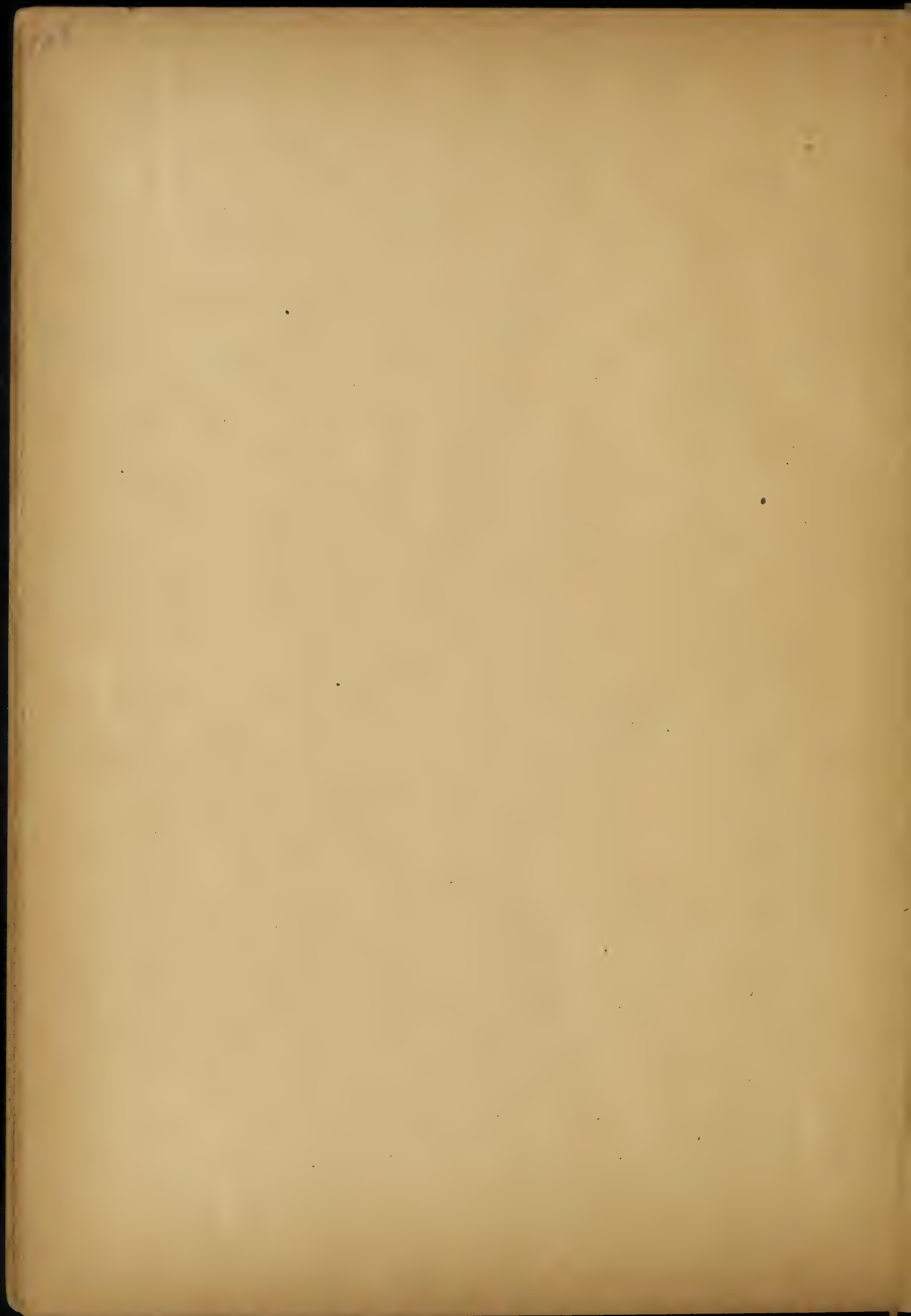
Mostly strangers to the country having
no other relations, connections, or
interests there, little dependence could
be placed upon their friendliness;
of many it was openly said,
they were only to make the
subject of their own; are sometimes
of vicious character & when
parties sent by a minister merely
to get them out of the way, & as
they intend staying in the country
although their government
continues & purpose to leave no doubt
behind them they are apt to be
regardless of the good will of the
people & not what is said of them
after they are gone. "The British
Gov. & the people of the country"

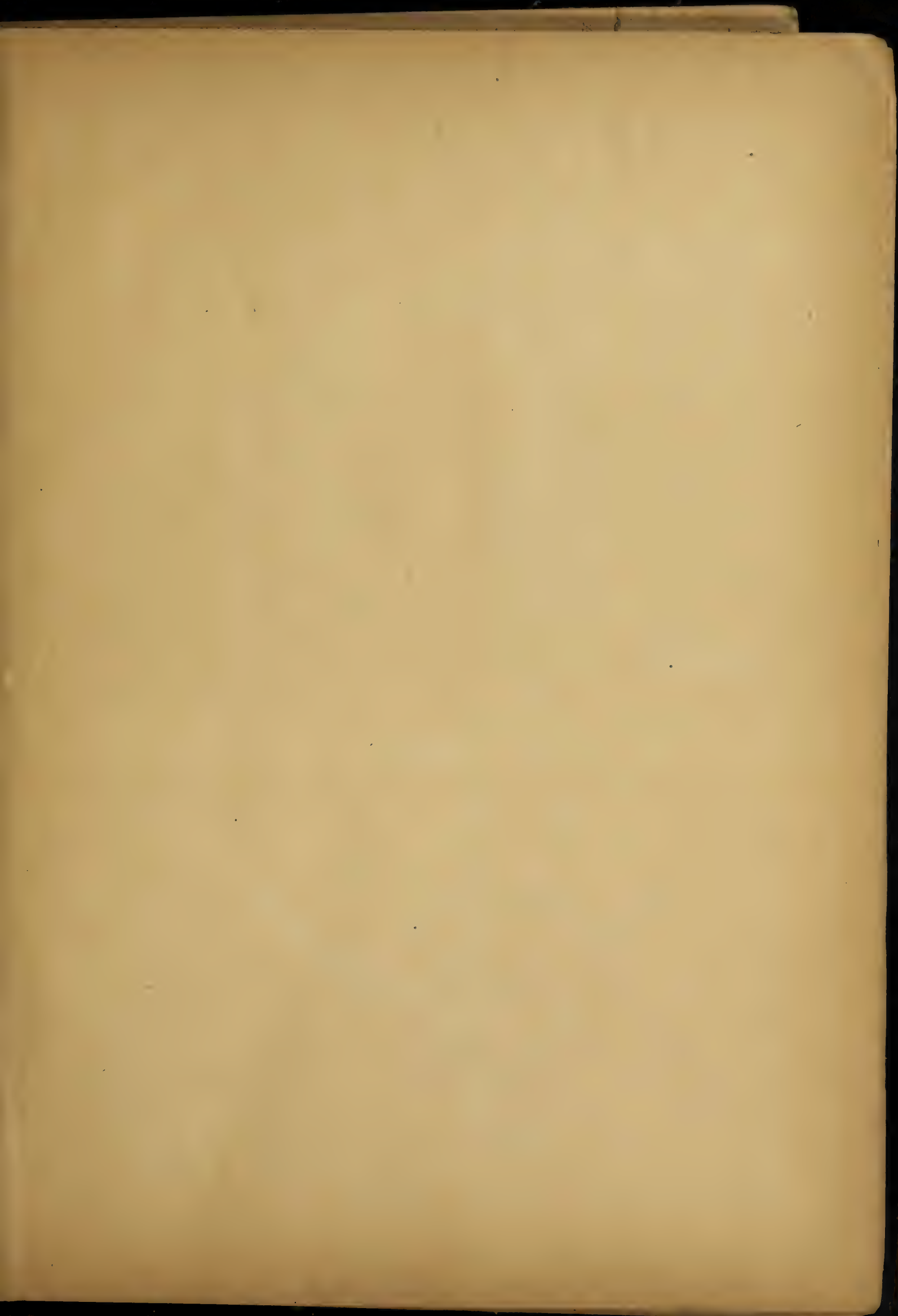
Salisbury the Governor. But by a
long could this rapidly be called
shall fidelity secured. The
entations of these gentlemen had done
less a powerful influence upon the
suggestions & actions of the Lords of Council
& the position of the American Depart-
ment who stood between them & the
crown. They were supposed to be well
acquainted with the conditions of the
Colonies & the views of the people & they
in their state papers they complained
of the despotism of the people it is not
surprising that their assistance was re-
ceived. Captain & that an unfavorable
impression of American was conveyed
Antony & business through the ad-
ministrations of Dudley, Shute, Boscawen
& Melchior. Lord Chichester was a man of
high zeal in the cause of oppression
the & his infidelities were the only
accountable for the result which followed.
They were the first in explaining the
prejudice of the American & the
succeeded to well as poisoning the
minds of the connections of the Crown.
They found a system of oppression
began & continued until the people
of America emigrated for the
duration, applied to the last resort
for redress & submitted their cause
to the arbitration of the sword.

Extracts about General Perry II 1845.
In 1803. [by ^{order} of the Gov.] a special board of survey
was sent to the coast of the Chesapeake & had
negotiated the choice of Cape as a speaker
that body independent of the interference of
the Gov. in no more to patrol the coast & offered to con-
sider either to rebuild the fort at
Pemaquid or to contribute to the
support of the fort at Piscataqua
or to establish the salaries of the
principal officers of the Gov. at which
subject he had recommended to
their attention.

3. II. 116.

27. p. 122







Board of Trustees established in 1670
to today consisting of a President &
7 associates. succeeded the Lords and
Commissioners of Plantations who were
members of the Privy Council. This
new body had the powers of the bar-
ons & they were much increased.
They stood between Eng. the colonies
and had power to regulate the trade
between them and to enforce the laws
of the colony. ^{Scotly} In the case of pro-
cess in which the colonies could
be readily turned to mean interference
although intercol affairs were referred
to a council.

Given to a committee of Privy Council
in Charles II. Managed in this
way until 1696. William II.

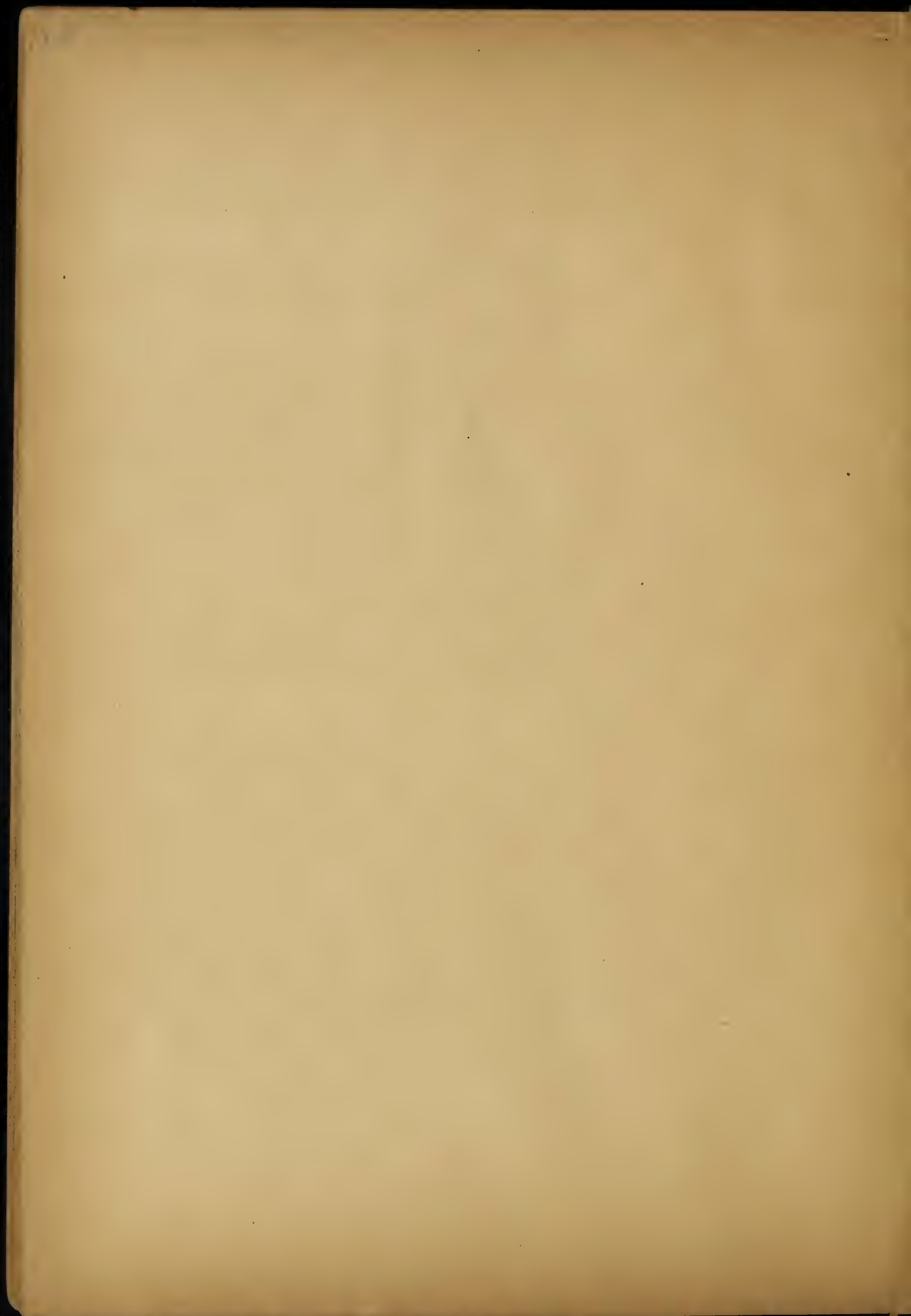
These appointed during the reign
of King to inspect and further the
growth and to examine into conduct
of gov. to examine any acts passed
that complained & to report to
council of the colony for the purpose of
the

Responsible in the colony

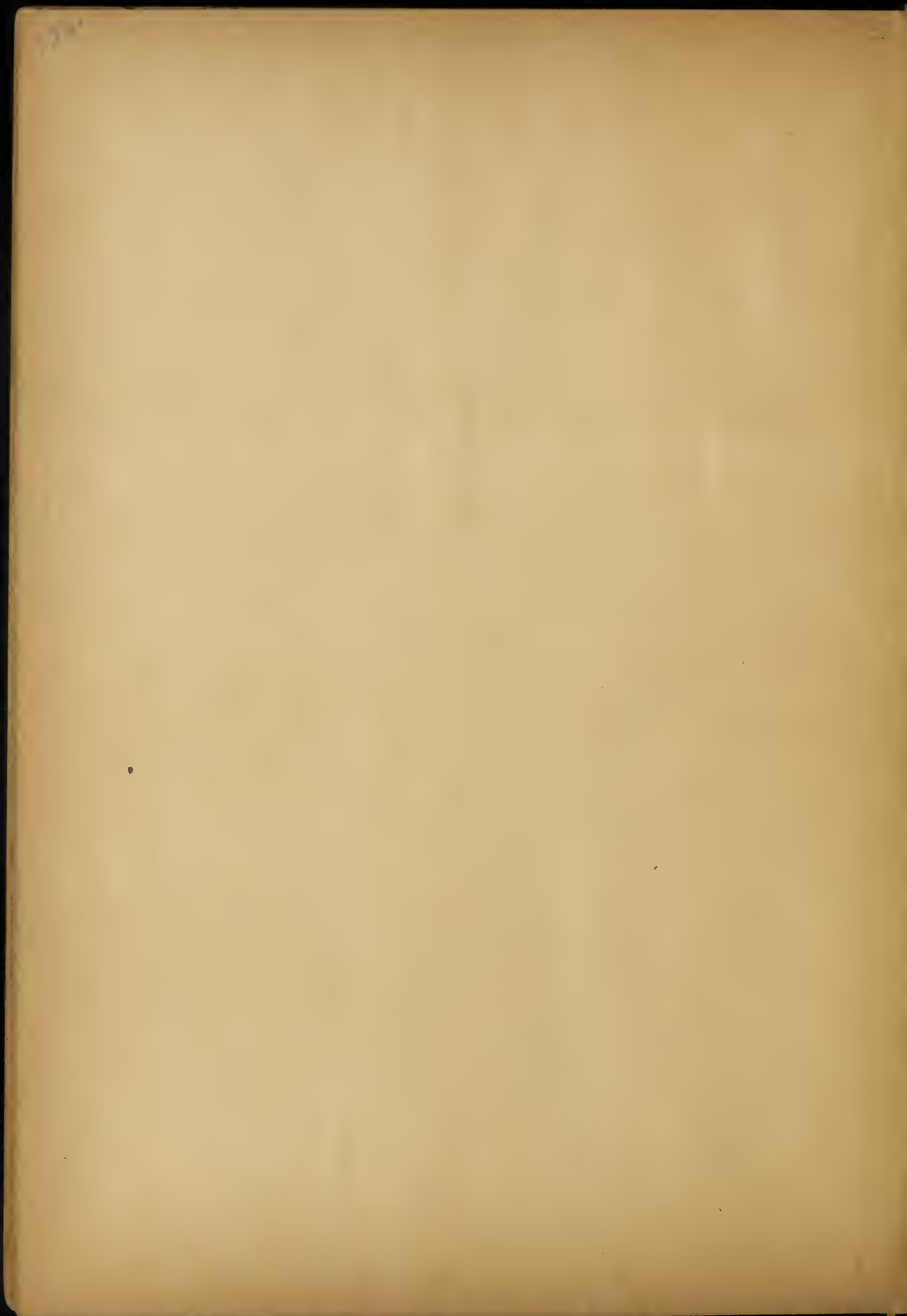
History of the British North

Colonies are now appearing to another
century except where the treaty is
as to the rights of the country. It is not
proportionally of colonies
to be given to annex the colonies
chartered. Aim to make colonies
entirely dependent on Eng. in trade.
Political system. All American
products to go to Eng. and all
goods to Am. entirely finished.
Treaty of Commerce, 1793.











Madeth's Hist of U. S.
Congress at Albany 1754

Holderness addressed a circular to all colonies proposing a convention at Albany, of committees from the several colonial Assemblies to renew the treaty with the Six Nations whose friendship was now of great importance.

N. Y., Penn., Md. & the N. Eng. cols. met and organized with DeLancey of N. Y. as presiding officer. Virg. was not represented. The committee decided that the union of the colonies for mutual defence was desirable under existing circumstances. A com. of 1 from each col. was appointed to draw up a plan of union.

Ben. Franklin from Penn. sketched a plan which was adopted by the Convention some delegates dissenting. It proposed a grand council of 48.

7	from Virg.	4	from N. Y., Md & Del.
"	" Mass.	3	" N. J.
6	" Penn.	2	" N. H. & R. I.
5	" Conn.		

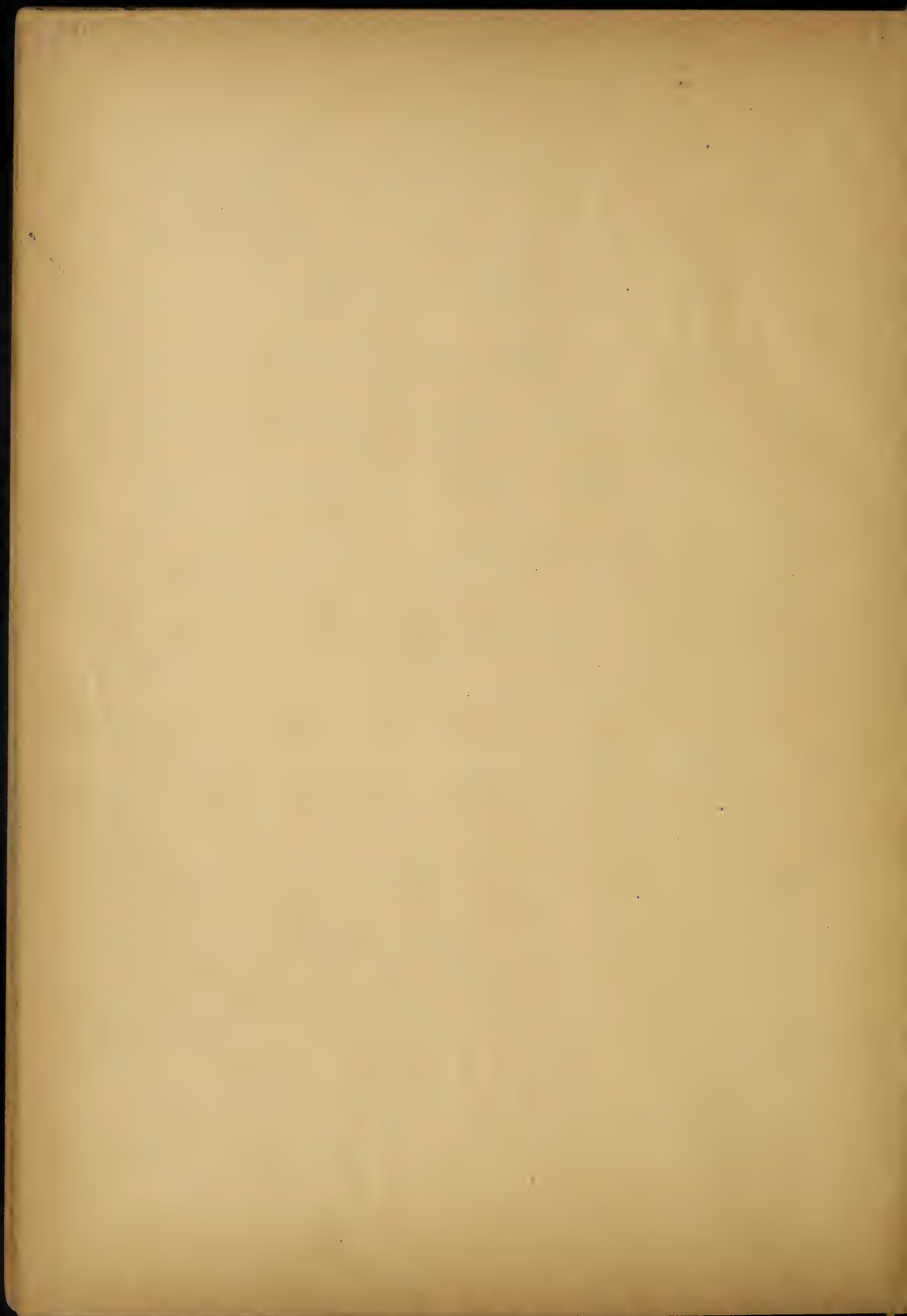
A colony was to have more than 7 or less than 2 members.

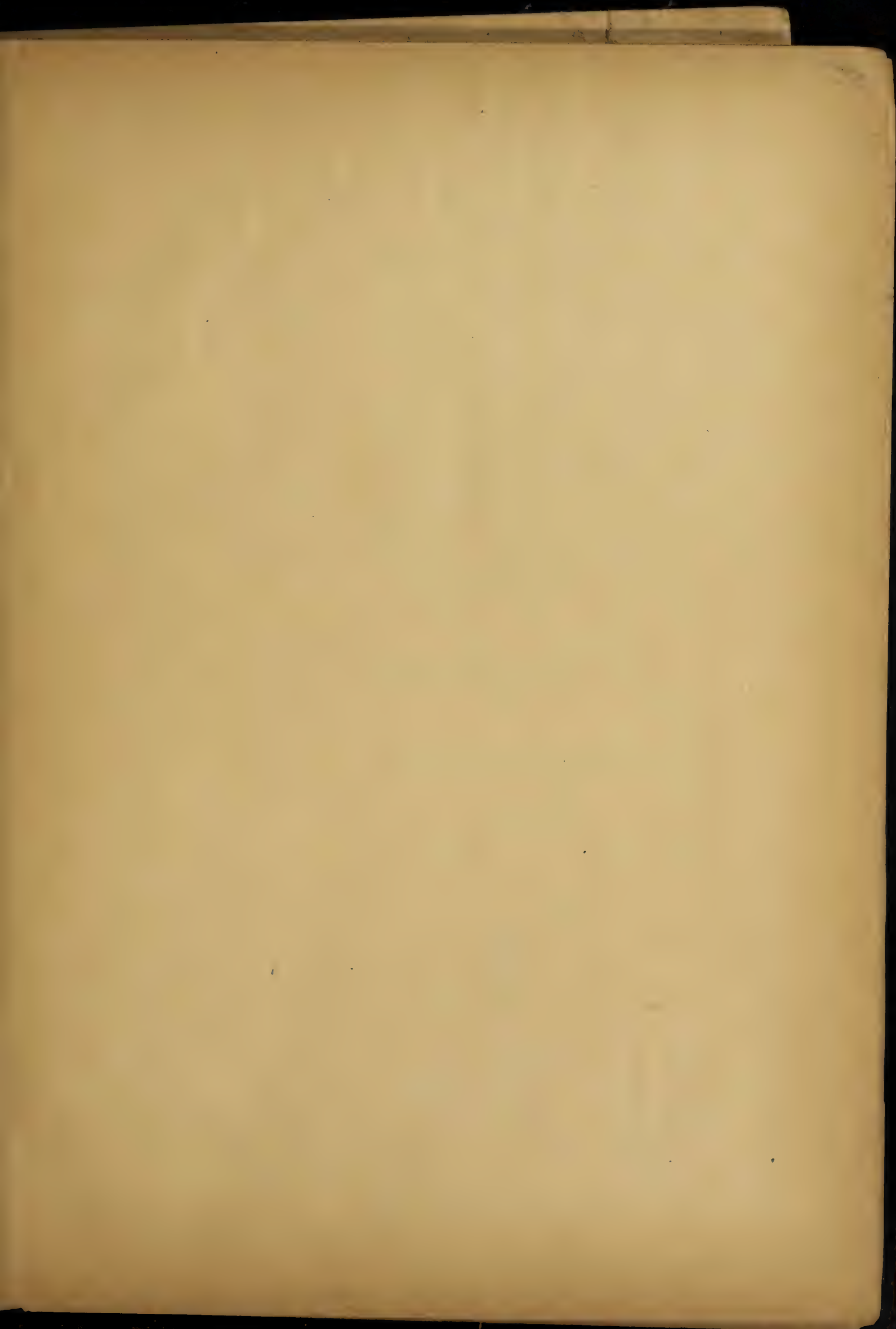
Duties.

1. To undertake defense of colonies
2. " apportion quotas of men & money
3. " controll colonial armies
4. " provide for the general welfare

To have a President General at the head appointed by the crown to possess a negative on all acts of the council, to have with the advice of council, appointment of all military officers & entire management of Indian affairs.

Civil off. to be appointed by council with consent of Pres. This was the basis of our Federal Govt. The council of Eng too democratic for the governors and prominent Eng men as they saw that a great central gov. would diminish their power.

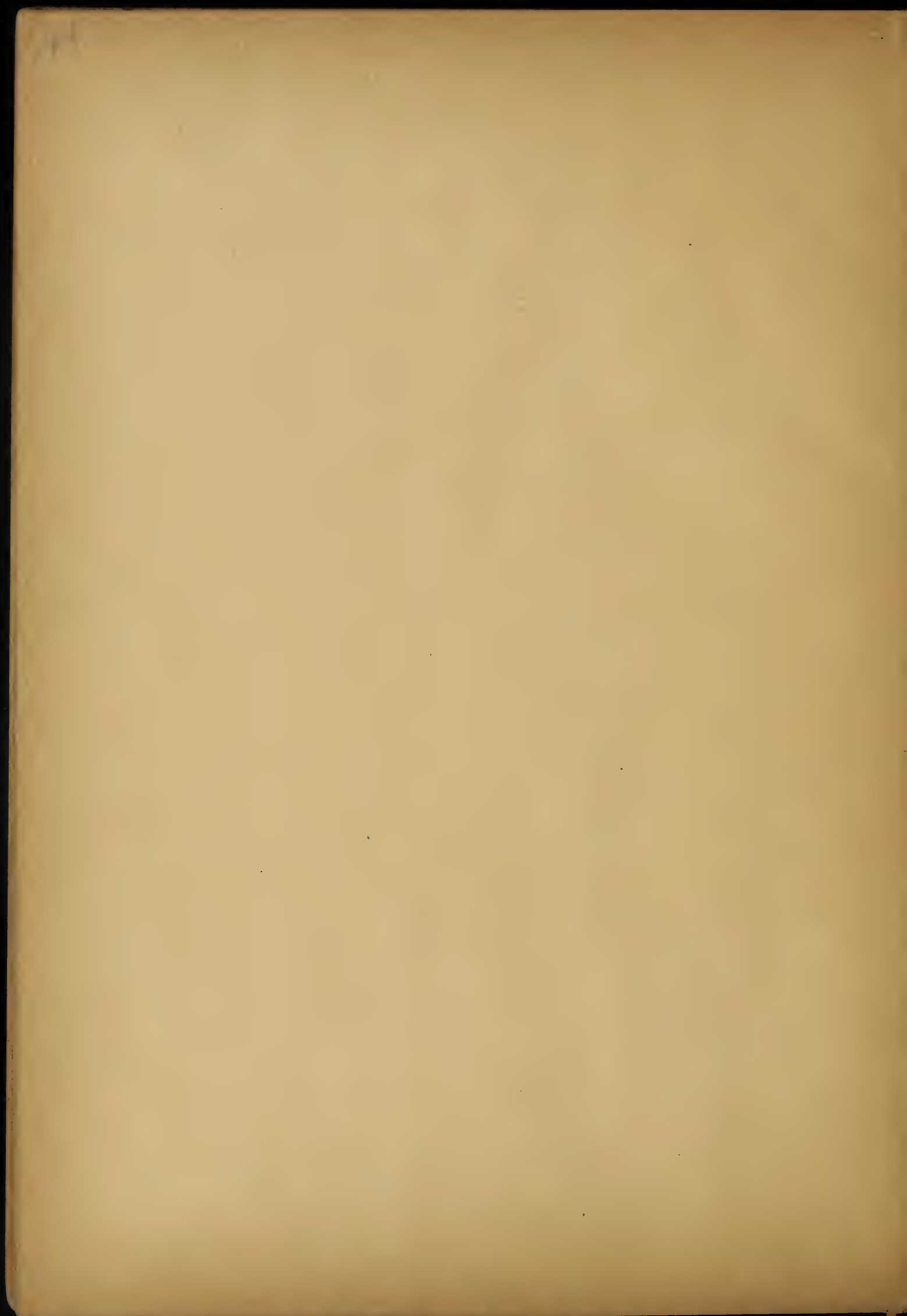




For 8000 dollars were paid to the
state to collect 3000 in tax from the
colony as that determined the rate of
contribution.

If the English are allowed to
occupy the tax would probably
have been raised.

I am allowed in 1849 by some
American merchants about 200
\$ with 300 of tax

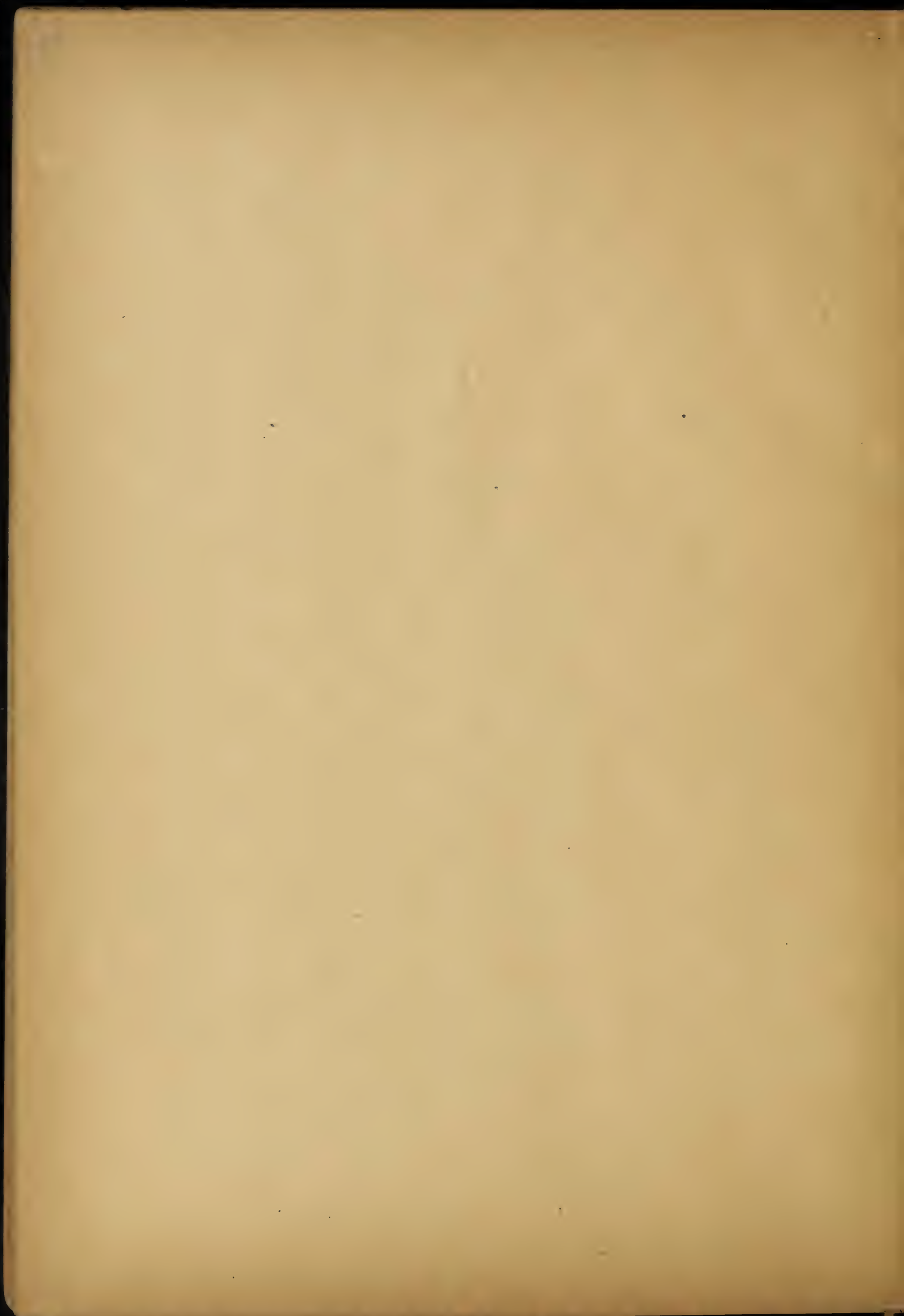


Bute tracked & accompanied
from winter of 1891 to 1892
as caught into about 1892

by
months but a great deal of
work was done in the
months

months - many of the
months

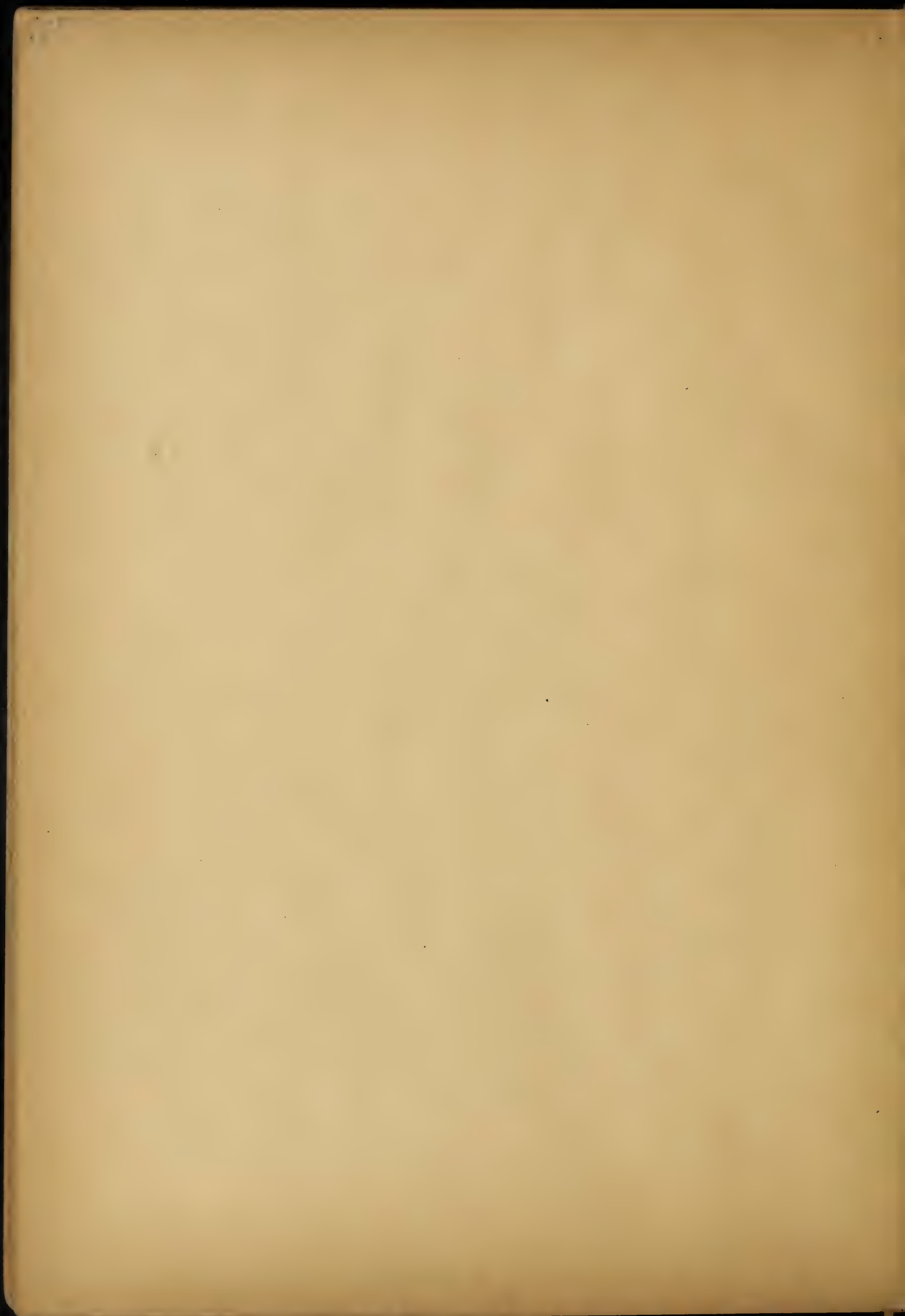
months - many of the
months



March 28th 1861. The following is
a statement of the amount of money
received for the purchase of land
in the town of New York, in the
year 1860. The amount is
\$1,000.00. The money was
received from the following
sources: The town of New York,
\$500.00; the citizens of New York,
\$500.00.

Attest: John W. Smith
Mayor of New York





Memorandum of Proceedings
of the House of Representatives

I thought first public opposition in America to schemes of taxation by Parl., has usually been attributed to Vir. on account of Patrick Henry, yet it was really Sam. Adams who sounded the first note of alarm in Mass. one year before the Vir. patriot.

1764. At the spring election Sam. Adams was chosen to draft a report of the duties to be entrusted to the representatives for the coming year. This report was submitted May 24. Furment the
Extracts from Report.

"That you will constantly use your power and influence in maintaining the invaluable rights and privileges of the Province, as well those rights which are derived to us by Royal Charter as those independent of it, we hold as freeborn subjects of Gr. Britain.

Endeavor to preserve that independence which characterizes your people. ... guarding against and

undue weight which may tend to
disturb the critical balance upon
which our happy constitution &
the blessings of Liberty do depend

Support Commerce in all its
rights, free it from unjust impositions
& promote its prosperity

The subject endeavored to present
as being burdened with new taxes
By proper representation he thinks
that it may be easily made to appear
that such severity will be detrimental
to the British branch upon which
account an application for a
repeal of the act may be successful
As the trade of the colonies
that renders them beneficial
to the mother country. We
are now yielding large quantities
of cattle to keep out of our
commerce & commerce of foreign
countries: if our trade is to be
entailed with heavy taxes
upon us We can hardly
earn our daily bread.
Let any body and take upon us

without our consent we were
forced to state of slaves.

On the 10th of July, 1850, we embarked
with us on the 10th of July 80

This report contained the first public
denial of the right of the British
to the only witness to the
first suggestion of a union of the
colonies for abolition of slave trade.

A large dependence for the
from the Assembly, and a special
order for a restricted trade.

Effect of this was immediately
to be at once by the Assembly

and to a committee of the
to communicate with the
to be invited to see the

United States to protect the
rights.

James A. Smith and the
agent protecting against the
to be invited.

1875

Dec 10 1764. Franklin reached London
He immediately the manner for
present the independent Soc. He
the agents discussed the matter
for several weeks about 4 other
persons concerned. Franklin invited
me to make a statement as to the
the best way to present of America
had provided himself introduction
to the for the time. He was
the first must be introduced in
the world by a full of questions
and a full answer.

He seemed to be a great
man. He was very friendly
and would answer for people's
and make them of his own
country. He was very kind
and would do anything for
the people. He was very kind
and would do anything for
the people. He was very kind
and would do anything for
the people.

I gave him a copy of my book
on the political economy.

He said: I shall take for me
your paper and I shall
be a great help.

10
Instruments 2 shillings
Mansons 2 pence
Traces 2 x shillings on every
Parcel produce of all duties
shall be paid into King's Treasury
& there held in reserve to be
used from time to time for
any purpose of supplying
necessaries for the defence of
the country of said colonies &
dependencies

Should any collector appear
at a meeting of the committee
thanking the agents for
the services rendered by them
in connection with the
administration of the colony

Examination.

187

Every one has the right to know
the present state of the world.

Every one has the right to know
the present state of the world.

Every one has the right to know
the present state of the world.

1846. Yamoussou sett.

They began speaking the same. But
did not do but the right to be
served. But became suspicious
of something because of the
the school of thought. But came
Yamoussou announced his plan
for taxation on paper, glass &
printed colored wax. The request
then gained more to be under the
direct supervision of some signature
then was supposed to go to judges
& civil officers. These being the board
of commissioners appointed to collect
the taxes on these goods. These
colored waxmen could not make
for themselves and could only supply
them from the on account of the
high prices.

But the government was not
passed with a good result. The
government was not of the whole
before the other accepting that they
get a share in the new. Refused to
provide. The articles were rejected and
rejected. As a punishment for the
of a country was not allowed to
of the government and the government
was not.

Farwell letter written by him
T. Jackson an intelligent lawyer who
had received his education in London
and was therefore greatly revered on
account of the respect the people for
one who had ever been to England.
The note these letters under the name
of a divine farmer who had made
a great study of foreign governments
In these letters he discussed the
important questions of the day. They
had a great influence on the people
in Massachusetts.

The Government drove a horse
appointed to not subscribe the note
the letter & the letter.
He observed a speaker on Nov 22, the
day when the government was down
up. The people generally went.
They regarded not to see the English
after all kinds of not to end. The
not to support and of the
subscribed in Massachusetts.

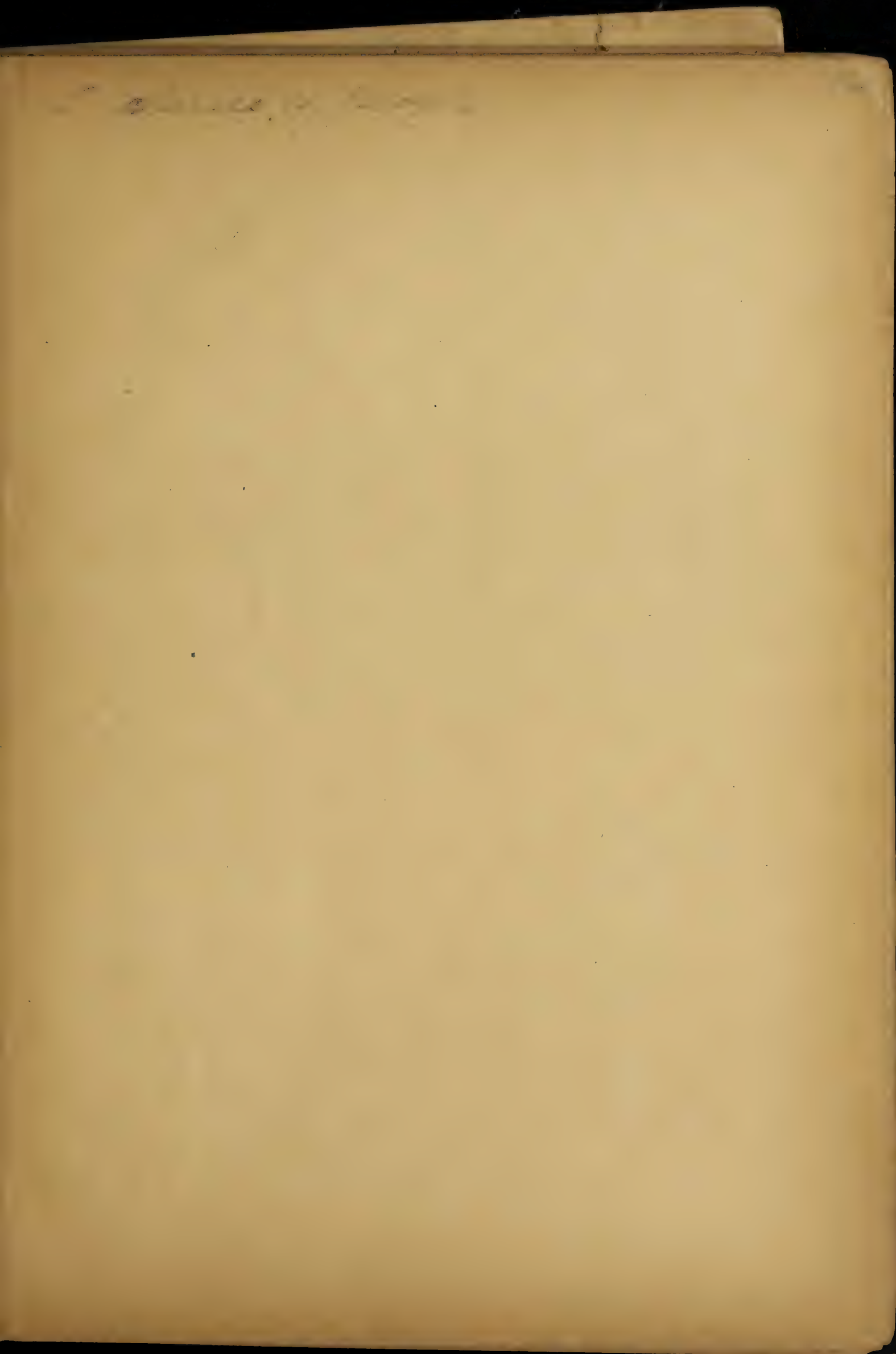
Farwell letter appeared in
the paper.

1767. Hammonds Island Library

Liberty was landed at Hammonds
Island already to be unloaded. The
customs officer declared that the goods
were not what had been expected
to and marked them with a cross
across a & confiscated. People collected
on the shore for some time, all to no
purpose.

Journal of George

Van Hook in season with Convention
of United States in Vermont Hall.
Preliminary reported that not a sound
was heard from the soldiers. No
musket were provided. People determined
not to be again a company. Some
soldiers were allowed to be killed in Vermont
Hall. When the soldiers were killed
the soldiers are not yet killed
at present by the soldiers. The soldiers
are now provided at the legislature.



1779. Franklin appointed agent
for Mass. West to see Lord Albemarle
(Quinn). Bernard Leveson the
was appointed and tells Patrick
to support his assertions who says
as such matter was alluded to
in correspondence from Leveson
Franklin writes down very pointed
remarks and epithets in a
page declares that F's appointment
will never be entered on the books
of records. He calms remarks that
this will not greatly affect his
appointment.

Committee of Correspondence.
Ben Adams idea to have
at a town meeting. A committee
of investigation chosen to ask
the governor about the reasons
that judges were to be paid in
the colony. Resolutions passed
that people could petition the
governor and communicate with
the other colonies. There is now
a committee of Correspondence
consisting of 21 members. Not to
be appointed.

1. To state rights of Province and
territories and subjects.
2. To recommend those subjects
other great laws and to the vote.
3. To state and make known the
independence of the world.

Passed almost unanimously
to vote on a new system with
reference to the chairman.

Sec 3. First meeting. John. Philip
Speaker as clerk.

Every member sworn to keep the
secret proclaimed secret as long
subject unless laid before the House
by the whole committee.

John. Philip was the Grand
independence of the Province and
the drafted the first letter.

Gaspere Jefferson Page 112.

For 7 years from 1764 to 1772 there
had been war between R. I. and
the British. The King began it
troubles with the R. I. John.

In 1772 it fell to the R. I. Gaspere
of 7 years under Gen. Dandington
to continue the struggle. Gen. Gaspere
made himself obnoxious and disgust-
ing to a sea-faring people. Off
Shenstone's R. I. he fell at Newport by the
in the very highway leading north
to Newport & Prov. He adopted the
system of boarding every thing that
passed by, boats, packets, mail - people
boats, coasting schooners, and
other. He made himself more and more
odious to the people. He
made his conduct more offensive
he sent out contracts for
to Boston for adjudication.
He sent for Gov. Darius Leonard at
Providence. He wrote to Gov. Jos
Shaw a letter of indictment
gravely stating a series of
schooners. (I have written in
honor to require that the matter
be sent to the ship Liberty
bound at Newport.

Constitutional Convention No. 2

... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

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... ..

14. Double about Hutchinson's letter.
None of the friends doubted that the
infringement had been for years
guilty in a secret correspondence with
the Ministry hostile to the liberties of our
land. Adams had been a secret agent
since 1765 that he wrote it in almost
all of his political writings & letters.
Mr. Franklin was making a charge
on the oppressive policy of government
and the colonies. He told of his
John Temple that this oppressive policy
had been suggested by persons in the
that the measures had entirely
fallen short of the plan & calculated
to depress by such means to the
Ministry. To amplify this statement
he showed that it was a package of
Hutchinson's private letters. The colonies
had received no previous official notice
representing Americans, appear in the
most conflicting light & c. The private
character, urging the repeal
of the Provisory Charter, and
the popular sentiment, &
both the necessity of establishing
a system of rule over the colonies.
Franklin's letter was the letter

to teaching, besides of the time
the accused. They in fact
would have to select for many
others and then to select and
then to select. That is to say, we
as common from the under world
of the world. The mentioned made
of the world and the under world
the determined to be free. It
became generally known that
under the more possession of
the world. Two friends with
much of the world and the under
world. While the people
understood that they were not
in the possession of the world
from one of the world
formed the world that he had
understood that greatly concerned
the world. He communicated
and that the world of the
world. He had acquainted them that
they had been written and that
they had been given him in the world
and that they had been given him in the world
and that they had been given him in the world

17
Some Adams dress up a
petition to the King for removal
of Hutchinson & Oliver

It was never known how Sam
Lempson obtained the letters &
though ^{Freeman} lost his office by
sending them to America (he
felt that he owed it to his
country men to disclose their
contents)

Hutchinson was scrupled to be
at first a moderate outpour
on all American affairs but
as his last character from
Boston he lost all present
courts & died degraded, in
ruin absolutely



11th Grand old country as I recall
it. Truly for all

17 Reception of news of Tea Trade in England
[Saw Adams to P. 171]
Part was an account of the news of the
decline of the tea trade in
London. First & second of every party
sounded by what was supposed to be
before from a dependent state
Apr 7. Thorne addressed to both
houses a common cause explaining
the proceedings at Boston. There as
accompanied by many others & a
large of called from the largely
very all lost showing that absolute
proceeded not from Boston alone
but from all the colonies. It was
very considerable former which
they had shown to be common
overhead, a bill was introduced on
15th for regulating trade & the
Boston harbor during the King's pleasure
excluding it from privilege of landing
unloading, loading & shipping goods
and merchandise. Disunion
among Boston, Paul Rowell Rowell
King & others taking colonists part, &
appeal till it was decided but in vain
passed on 23rd House. & Lords re-
sponsibly. When weeks later the
debate on American affairs was renewed
a question of retaliation lay in the air
which suggested immediately the point
of view that not from the colonies

The duration of that bill may be
extended upon Parliament's consent & would
be elapsed whereas that should make
compensation for the tax & otherwise satisfy
of the Congress the willingness to extend.

The same Parliament, however,
will in which for better, substituting
the government of Mass. Reg. Bill
not be changed. Amendment of the
Province to be made the whole of it
after passed from the House of Reps.
making the measure a task by the
Governor. Judicial officers will be
appointed or removed by the Gov. & not
by the people, instead of being appointed
the people, were to be recommended &
dismissed by the sheriff; before
meetings could now be observed at
the Gov. & nothing appeared at other
beyond the office of the Gov. by him.
These measures compared with the
suggestions in Hutchinson's letter
show an outbreak along that line
now sought at for abolition, & to
now attaches the chief responsibility
of producing the abolition of the
colonies from the mother country
with the view that these measures
could not be passed into a law
without a vote of the House.

for impartial administration of justice
in the cases of persons suspected "for
going into arms by them in execution
of the law, or for the suppression of
riot and tumults in towns. &c."

In case any person was indicted
in Mass for murder or any other
capital offence, & it should appear
to the Gov. that the fact was committed
in the exercise or aid of magistrates
in suppressing tumults & riots & that
a fair trial could not be had in the
Province, he should send the person
so indicted to any other colony or to
Britain for trial & if possible
should send for the arrest at a
proper & convenient time of John Galt
& send all others as chief of the Rev.
At same time the Gov. was with-
drawn from Hutchinson & Gen. Town-
send late Commander in Chief of the
English forces in America was ap-
pointed in his stead & ordered to re-
main in Boston & assume his post,
while the military force was to be
increased. This was the last straw
& the people of the colonies drove
into an indissoluble union for
common defence

Frederick Act.

There was the fourth bill of the
people and was passed for the
purpose of increasing the number
of soldiers quartered upon Boston.

Frederick Act.

1774. Bill by which was to be
established a legislative council
was to govern the colony. The
act was extended & troops placed so that
they could act when time was
needed. The act also provided all the
matters between the colony & the
British only were admitted to the
council. The British gave the
colony religious freedom so that they
could not be any kind of force on
matters of religion.

The council could levy taxes in
the colony except duty taxes - The
British would become responsible
of the council.

Prohibited the British were not
allowed before. The British also
prohibited the British.

Receipts of money of passage of Foul Ball.
Land donated to Foul Ball.

Jan 18. news arrived in Boston of
the passage of the act of Parliament
for closing the harbor, & that the son
of Gen. Lane to be transferred to the
Committee of Household Goods, &
immediately conveyed, & sent forth
by hand of Joseph Mason & others
to the Committee of the Friends of
the cause for a convention to be held in
Boston on the 12th. News had reached
the people on their Sabbath day
& the election resulted, with Saml
Adams as Moderator thereof.

Voted: Same Representatives as last year,
536 votes cast. Hancock received
all. Adams all but one, Phillips all
but two & looking back 12 of a un-
animous vote.

Sam Adams's Circular Letter. II. 1773.

Thursday 12th at noon, Boston Town
of Correspondence, again met & voted
that the select men of the town be
desired to call a meeting of the in-
habitants for the following day, to
consider the important & interesting
news lately received from England.

A committee consisting of Sam Adams,
J. Warren, & S. Pemberton, were directed
to prepare a circular letter to be sent
to the committees of N. H.; P. V.; Conn.,
N. J.; & Va.; - Sam Adams pointing them
with the late act of Parliament for
blockading the harbor of Boston
annihilating the trade of the town.

At 3 o'clock the committee from the
town which had been summoned on
the 10th assembled at Ebenezer's Hall
with the Boston Committee.

Sam Adams was chosen chairman
of the convention. J. Warren had pre-
pared a report in which in 10
town unanimously agreed upon
the injustice & cruelty of the act.

Proclamations were read to the public
- & more in a hall at a town meeting.
A resolution was passed in consequence
passed by the town to send each town
a declaration of the rights of the people.

The letter submitted by
Boston Town which contained
made all over was written by H. Adams.
It is addressed to the committees of
Correspondence of the Col's first
received & signed by the Town Clerk
of Boston with the concurrence of the
Town's representatives. Charles Henry
Cambridge, Maytown, Brookline, Fox
Dor, Lynn, & Lexington.

This letter spread over the
continent had an extraordinary
effect the paper was sent to
N. Y. & another produced similar
results. The words which
seemed to strike deepest &
which were repeated in every
direction the col. to gather from
& Boston must be regarded as
suffering under the common
chance.

Very after Paul Paine started
on a tour side for Phil. when
he arrived on the 20th having left
a copy of the letter at N. Y. on the
way. Learned from every source

During the season of migration in the
island of Laysan the same birds
in numbers to some extent. The
the other species - and in relation to the
of course - but the species of
some other - and some - but the species of
dressed in a different manner
to the other - and the species of

[illegible]



Colony League & Covenant.

Page 5 at a meeting of the Com. of Col. Joseph Warren proposed the Colony League & Cov. This was an agreement not to import any goods from England. It was adopted at Com. & ratified at meeting of Gen. Ct. at once. It was sent for approval to all the colonies who generally received it with enthusiasm. All those who did not sign were "contumacious importers" & were to be considered enemies to the colonies. The Tories about England at it but soon found that it was the most formidable non-consumption agreement yet proposed.

Sons of Liberty

To make abundant in H.C. not especially
patriotic.

Meeting persons apt to be conservative
Tories.

When three elements made a
new - important especially for
in H.C. The Sons of Liberty were
the first to propose the Anti Slavery
The old committee rather than
dissolved & a new one was formed.

Writing of the [unclear] [unclear]

Edmund waited in Portico till the
last moment to arrange his place
the long narrow scaffold beyond
which some Adams were seated to
come. When he arrived, ^{some} he
found his chair occupied &
signifying the speaker to point
out to him the speaker's chair he
came to the intruder & remarked
to him & his companions that as
he would probably not report him
as he had better move
to another part of the room.

Respectfully protected against arbitrary
removal of the court from its legal
and accustomed place at Boston
Council in a respectful message on
announced their loyalty to their
sovereign, their inviolable attachment
to their rights & liberties & expressed the
wish that H. M.'s administration
might be a happy contrast to
that of his late immediate pre-
decessor. At this point Fort interrupted
the chairmen refusing to receive an
address which reflected on his
predecessor & soon after sent the
Council a bitter message denouncing
all as an insult to King, Lords & Commons

Sam Adams kept the idea of a
general Congress constantly in
view at Salem & was prepared
to introduce it when the proper
moment should arrive. Caution
was necessary. At the slightest
suspicion of such an event the
Gov would dissolve Court & thus
frustrate the attempt. ∴ much all power
The Rep. now appeared in greater
nos. than ever before. A proposal
for a Congress had already been
made in other cols. but all waited
for the action of Mass Leg. in this
matter. But Adams had decided
upon his course of action before he
left Boston this cause. He dec.
the com. of 9 of the Lib. party &
members of the House were appointed
& met repeatedly but could not
agree upon their report. Power
was for wild measures. Those
who were with Sam. Adams were
constantly watched by spies of Gov.
& such persons who were of
abolition was really in the way
in the cause. It was necessary
to guard against them & the com.
was suggesting of their meeting
with regard to resolutions for con-
sideration is published. L. H. the Gov
that he returned to Lexington
on business fully expecting that com.
& compensation to L. H. to be made.

The union continued its meetings. P. H. informed with Haysen directing to keep them going while he collected his colleagues at some specified place where Haysen was to meet him. P. H. has to be an appointed delegate to Cong. and of the town. He first telling his plan to a few lively members of the Assembly & having persuaded them add more. Sat eve. 5 next morn, Bro. 30. Utmost secrecy until the leaders finally found that they had a conspiracy of the. In mean time Haysen taking place of Adams in Boston was trying to obtain reports of those who were advocating indemnity to East India Co.

Fri. 17th. 189. In numbers present. Adams at head of room. A 7 pro- duce his resolutions first before the door & doorkeeper orders to let no one in or out. He then introduced Adams to advertisement of those not in the secret. They appointed self. James Bowdoin of Lexington, Edward J. Adams & Rob. A. Peirce. and 15 others in a quorum

to meet such a case, as had been
be appointed in the other case. His
Sept 1 at Phil or any place
more suitable.

Some of the members, however,
would have liked to get out of
it but have had prepared for
that in looking the record. Attempts
were made to pass however & the
door keeper showing signs of
wavering Sam took the cue them-
self. Before question was put to vote
a member made plea of illness &
was allowed to depart & quickly
reformed Gov. If age quibbled
sent Tucker his Sec. to dissolve him
but the pay was in J. Adams of
a great crowd collected outside
the door. To these the Sec. read the
order. He then retired & repeated
the paper to the Council. The
whole of the Gov's proclamation
from "Hence to H. save the King
occupied but 11 lines.

Within the day were elected
only 20 votes distributed & the
result could be obtained unless
the Gov acquiesced some lower men
were in proportion to the last
set & so the matter passed
the adopted for relief of Charleston
& Boston. John -

These resolutions & the vote, with
a carefully prepared list of the
amount of money to be raised
in each town were sent out by
J. B. in a printed circular to the
Selectmen. Having completed
business they dissolved. Some
day, trusting no speaker sent to
the state, Col. the official notice
of these proceedings
not doubting agreement to them,
& desiring it so that notice of
the ratification might be sent
in as soon as possible
That to Penn. reached hands
of Com. of Cor. who on July 19
presented it to the House.

All this was accomplished
by Sam Adams

June 17 last day of Royal Procl.
in Mass.

For general Course on P. 17

First Continental Congress

This was the last time that Lane
had left his workplace for so long
than a few days. In 1774 a journey
to Phil from Boston was an arduous
task. Paul Revere as no precedent
might go there & back in 1 day or 2
days but not so the Mass delo
Adams necessarily left his
family in abandoned circumstances -
latitudes but, ^{cont} Dr. Adams remained
& was a of success surrounded
them. Gifford's wealth shielded
his family from want; Lane re-
sided at Cambridge where Paul's of-
fice not probably such. J. Adams
seemingly approaching, Adams had moved
his family to Cambridge

About a week before I set off for
Congress while at supper, a knock
was heard at the door. It was a
well known labor who probably asked
to be allowed to take Mr. Adams's
measure. This excited some curio-
sity but he refused to tell who had
sent him. The family were spec-
ulating on the likelihood of this
whether another knock came to the
door. This time the last battery
Paula desired the rest of Cambridge

Then came a shoe-maker who
was followed by others on similar
errands each observing strict silence
as to who had sent him.
A few days later a large trunk
was brought to the house. It
contained a complete suit of clothes
& pair of shoes of fast style, a set of
silver shoe buckles, gold lace & patch
gold sleeve buttons, cocked hat, gold-
headed cane, red gloves & a number
of minor articles of wearing apparel.
None & sleeve buttons still preserved
as remembered with the traces of
fidelity capricious has led to this
supposition that the gift came from
some of fidelity thought it is not
surely known.

Her poverty now well-known but
he seemed to have no desire to
foster his confidence or at least make
an effort. The family must
therefore have suffered for the
necessaries of life although they
received considerable help from
their wealthy friends.

Wednesday Aug 10 the delegates
to the Anti-Slavery Convention met at the
Punching & roller house to hold a
meeting where they had extensive
meetings. There were several strong
speeches and other sorts of work of each
other. In that course of the
Punching, Wells & Sam. Cooper, Dr.
Rever, Jonathan, Dr. Young, Ben
Kent & perhaps others. A party
between Sam & Jonathan
now in conversation.

At 4 in afternoon the party set out
in a coach provided for their
convenience. Their journey was
traced by J. Redwood's. They
at Chalford they met Mrs. Davis after
wards one of the Com. to France.
Here they dined with thirty gentle
men of this place. After dinner
we setting out for Middlebury.
A number of gentlemen accompanied
them as far as Middlefield. Seeing
Com. of Car & many other men
called on them. At 11 at half
past 12 by carriage & horsemen from
were riding as they pulled back
crowded to camp & wound out.

Tuesday a great safe silence fell
upon the members. All their courage
was & all Europe were watching them
& each hesitated to begin the discussion.
But having asserted the necessity of having
debates they by and by Parl. was
discovered. To report it was
the duty of Parl.

Description of Carpenter Shop

About 45 ft square with 2 main
trusses 15 ft high. The roof of
small room used for coal was
inside made of small iron
pieces, each alternate one stayed
dark. The ceiling of a checked off the
originally a house for making of
steel of house car built of wood.
The interior had it represented
also has been changed and is
now with better care &
The largest set on the river.

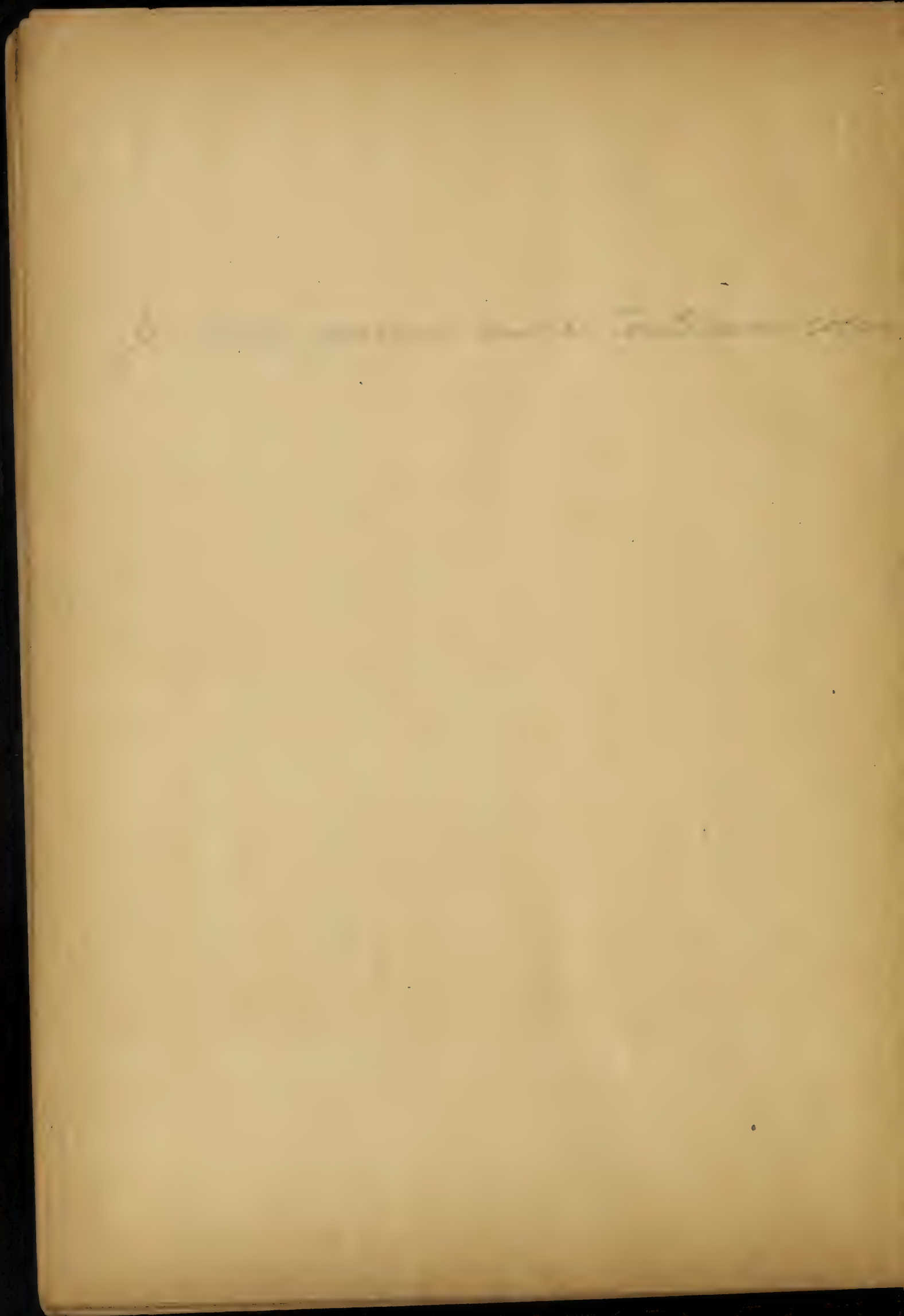
5 & del. to Court. Long. motion
 Sept. 3 at City Hall and walked
 thence to Carpenter's Hall where
 the room was pronounced suitable
 for the purpose.

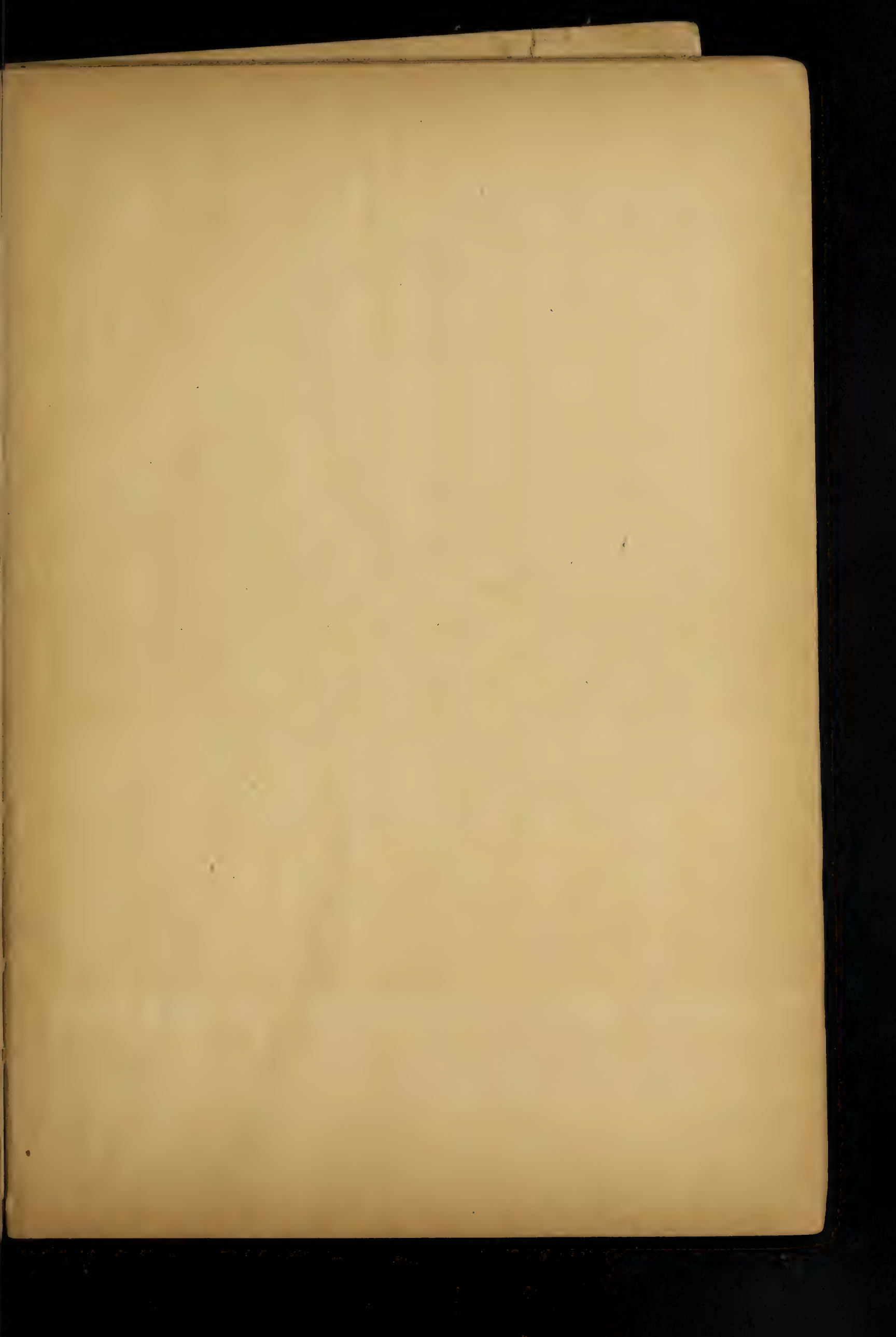
Raymond Randolph was elected chairman
 of Congress & Charles Thompson Sec.
 Gen. A discussion as to method of
 voting arose in which the question of
 whether a little school should have no
 more weight as a great one was
 considered pending which the Congress
 adjourned. That day a long
 session was upon the question of
 Congress of not re-appointing
 admitted to the open debate. [The
 in early morning to allow the
 of the Congress the others on account of
 of the Congress had been given to be
 by election one of two del. President
 then Paul Henry elected for the
 Congress with one of his speeches
 he refuted the wrong assertions
 of many of our friends that long
 ago that all are even discolored
 & advocated a new system of
 the preservation of the democratic
 of the Congress. Applause. In debate
 which followed Lynde Fittidge R.
 Sec. Jay & Randolph engaged
 such energy was breathed that
 no more was made of these debates

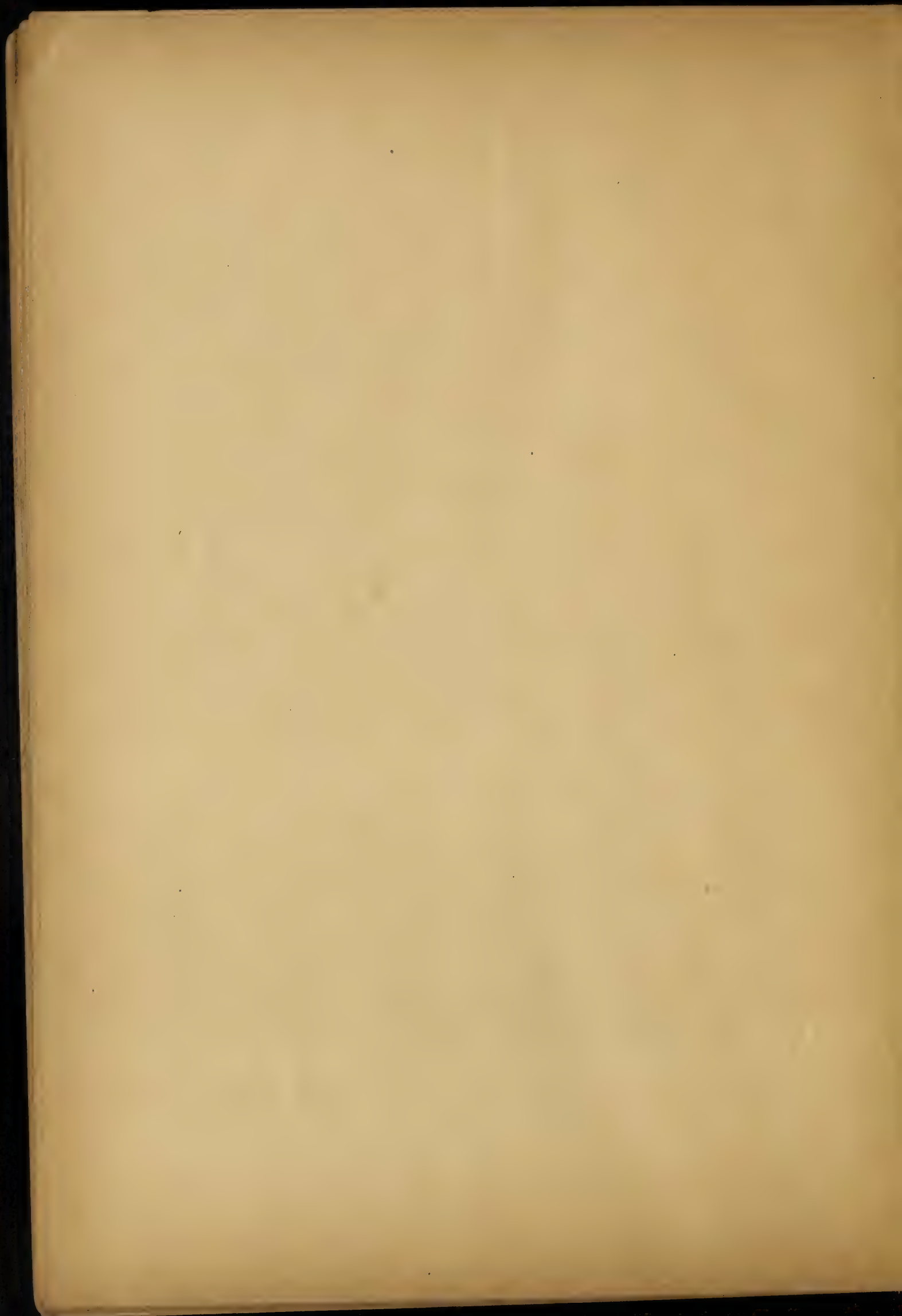
Lawrence. Page 22

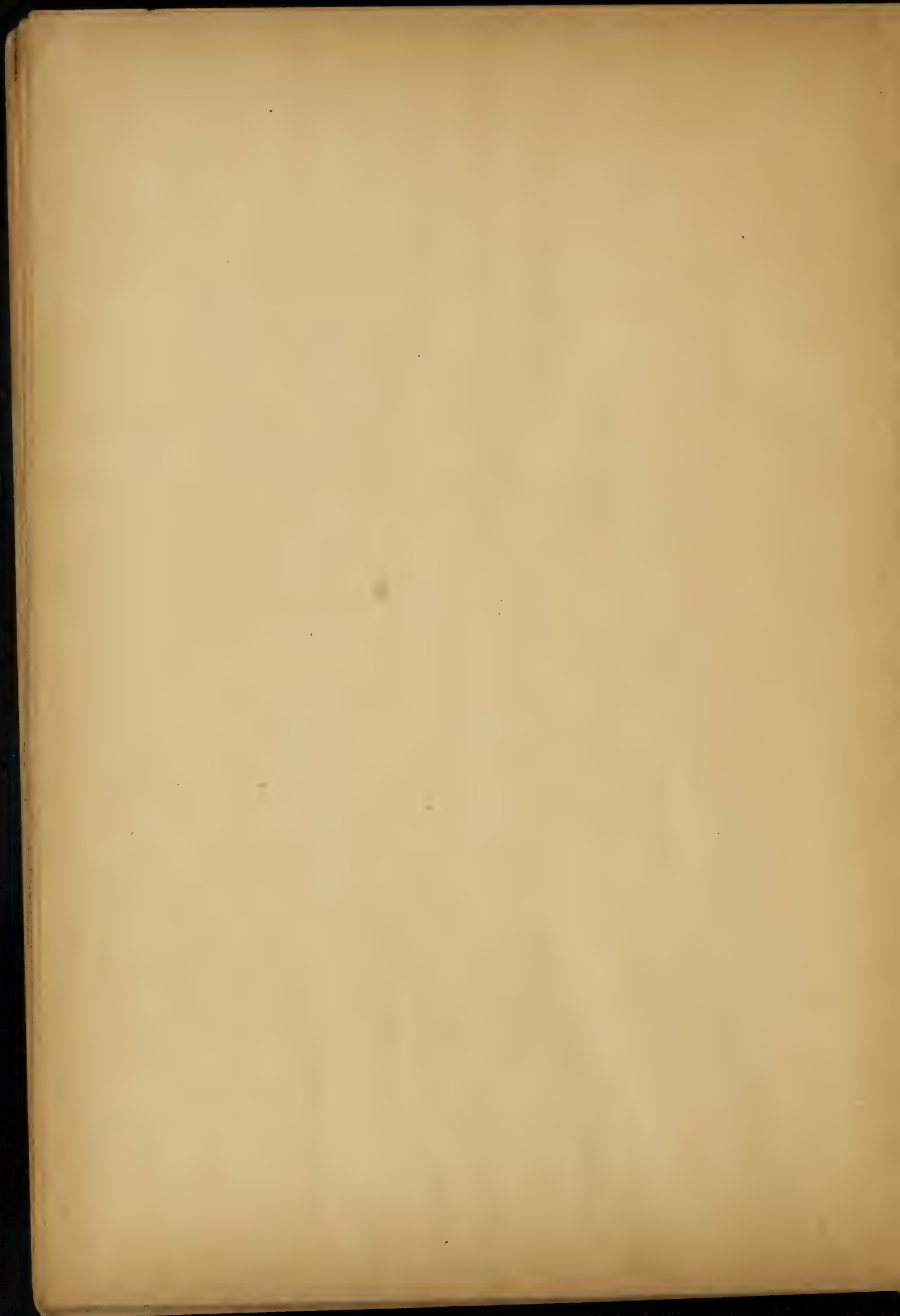
I was in session. Following of Penn.
in secret council, and the gov. & J. F.
Golden & J. F. in power in the Gov.
col. & pres. are to be appointed, by
the king & a grand council to be chosen
once in three years by the General Assembly.
But Parl. was to have power of reversing
the acts of that body; which in its turn
must have a negative on Br. statutes
relating to the col. "I am as much
a friend to liberty as exists" said La.
as he presented his proposition; &
no man shall go further as to
time or blood than the way now
now addresses you. The scheme
which was the long cherished wish
of N. H. it was seconded by France
advocated by many; but opposed by
La. & H. & resisted entirely
the voice of the people to a council to be
chosen not directly by the people but in-
directly by its representative bodies; and
it condemned the proposal in all
its aspects. The original constitution
was founded on the broadest & most
generous base. The regulations of men

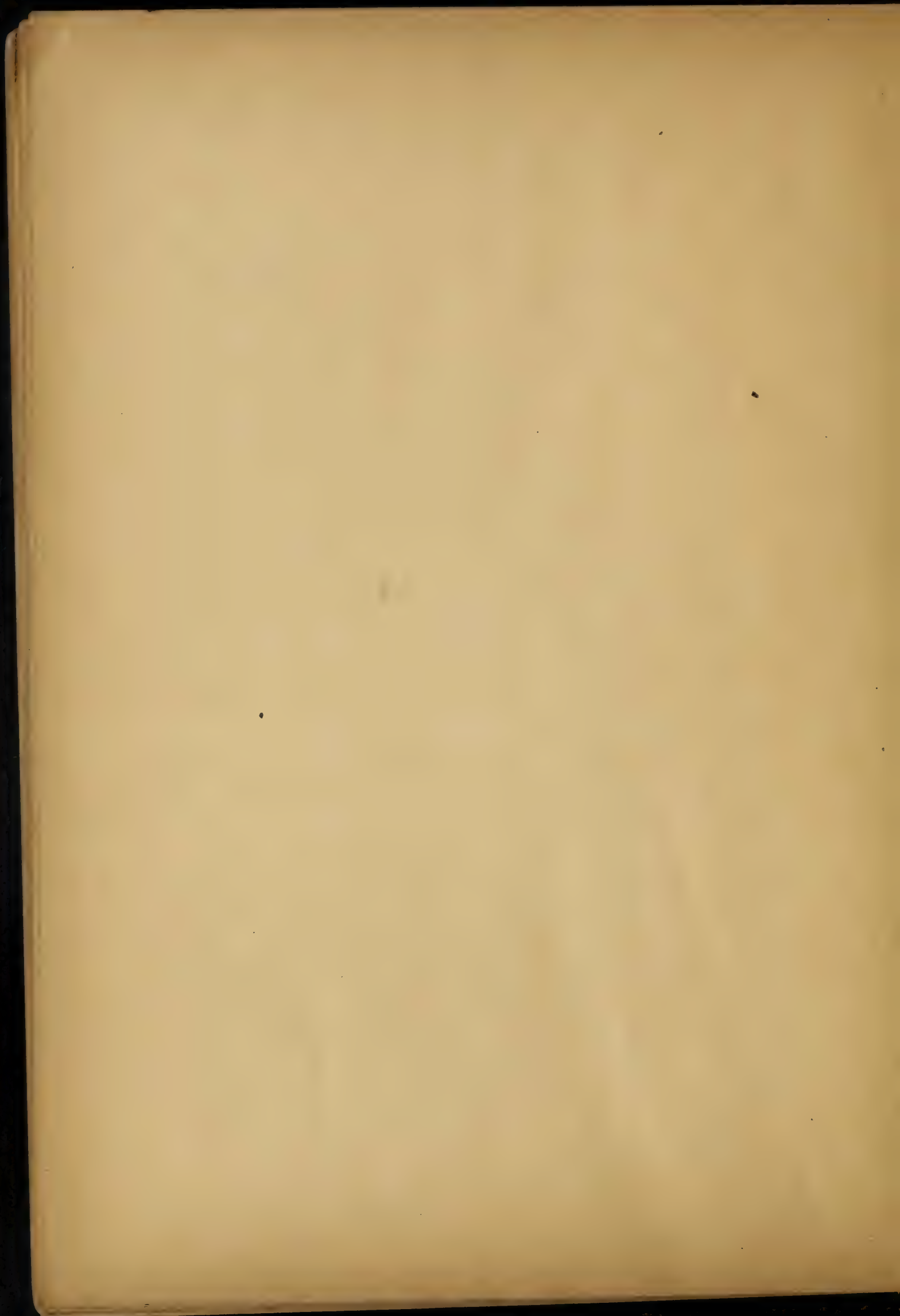
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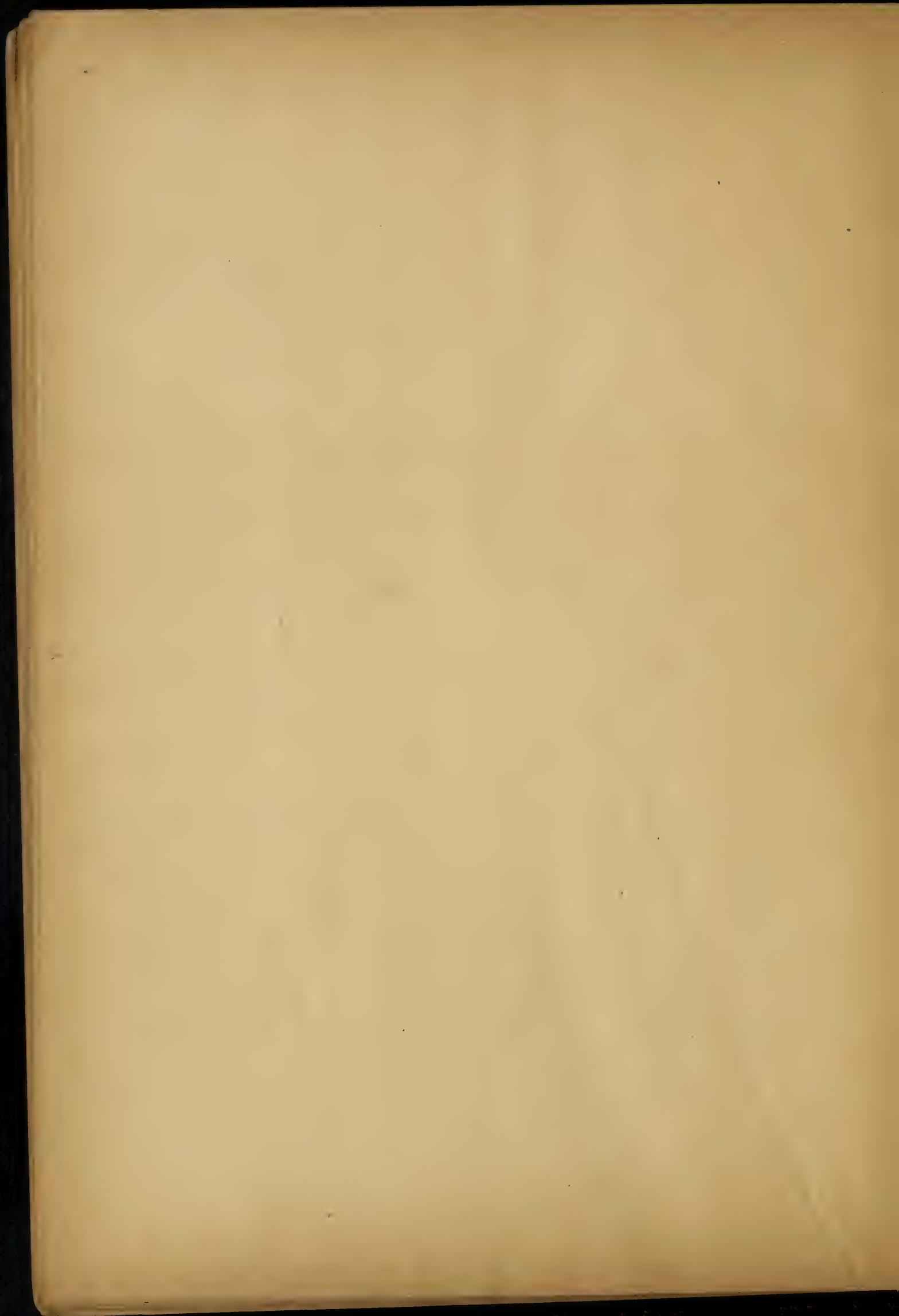


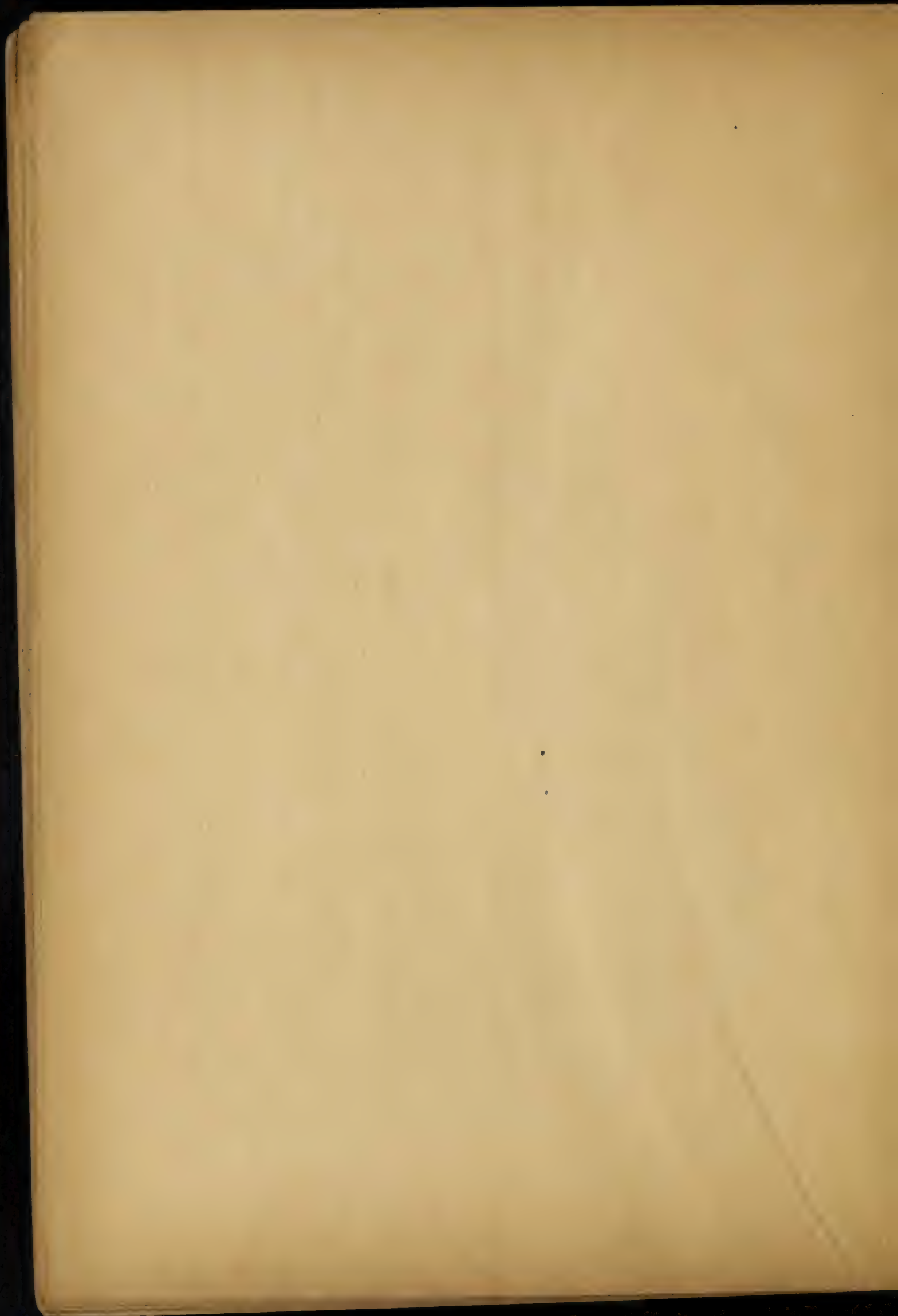








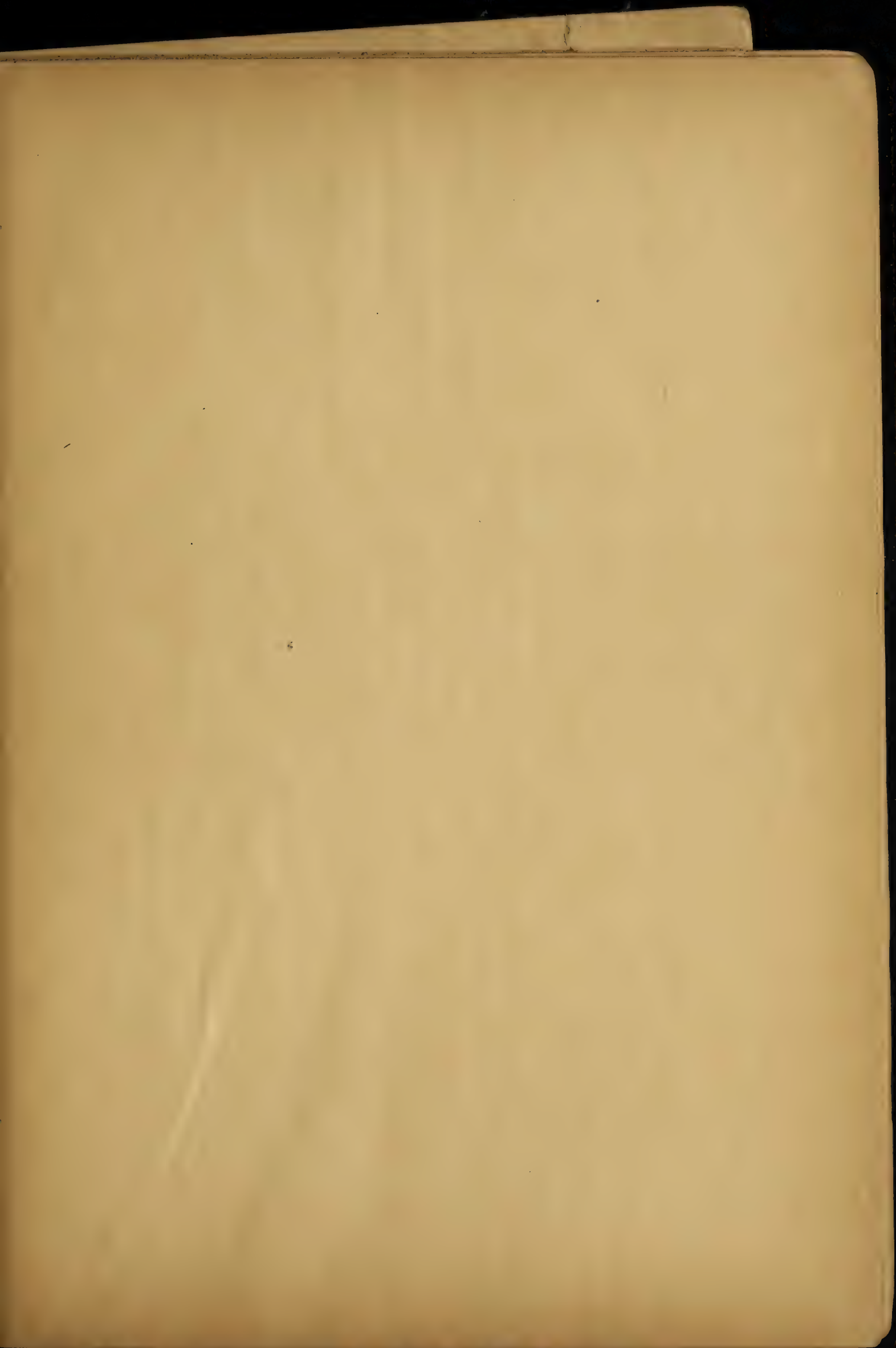








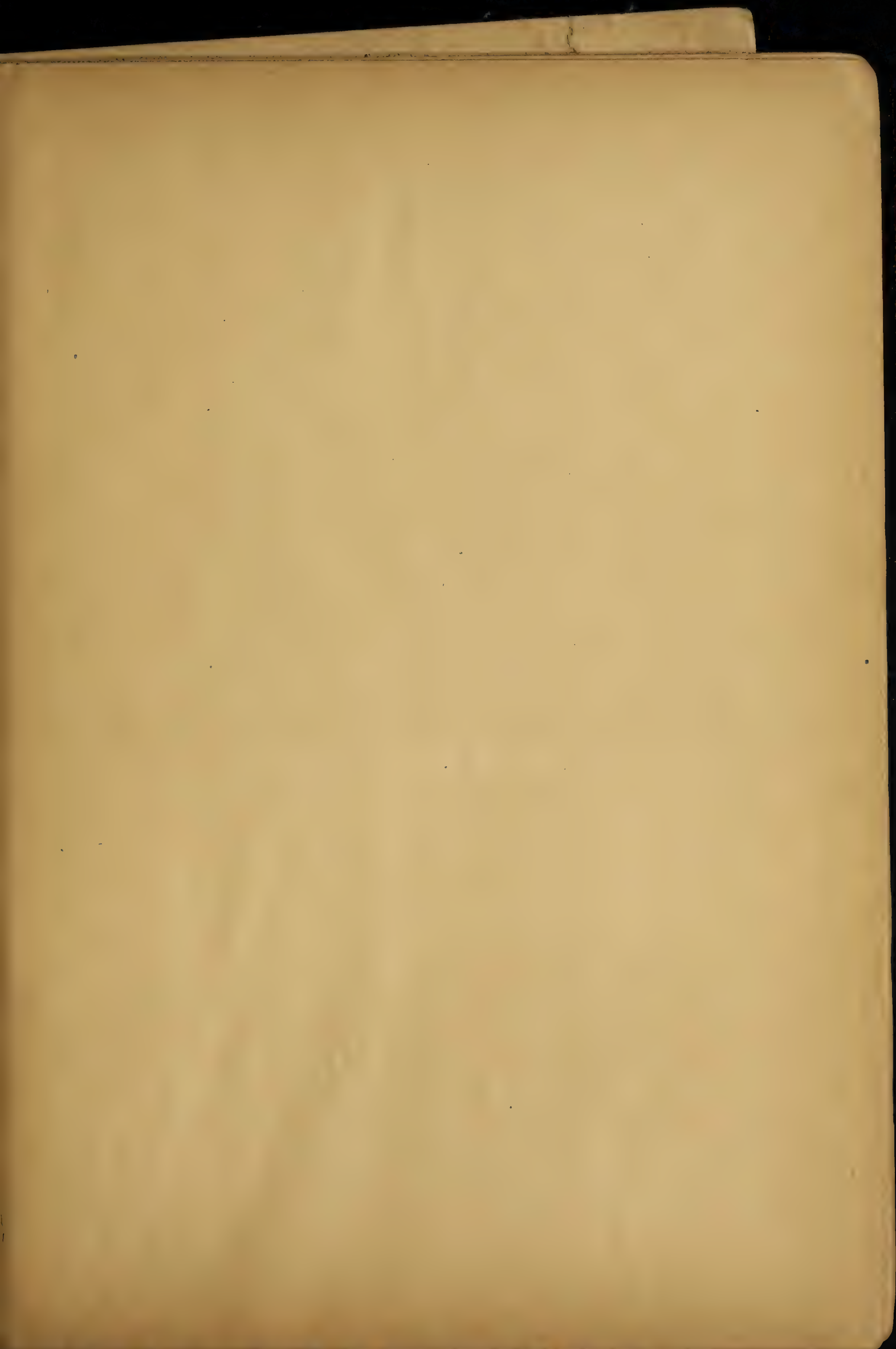




















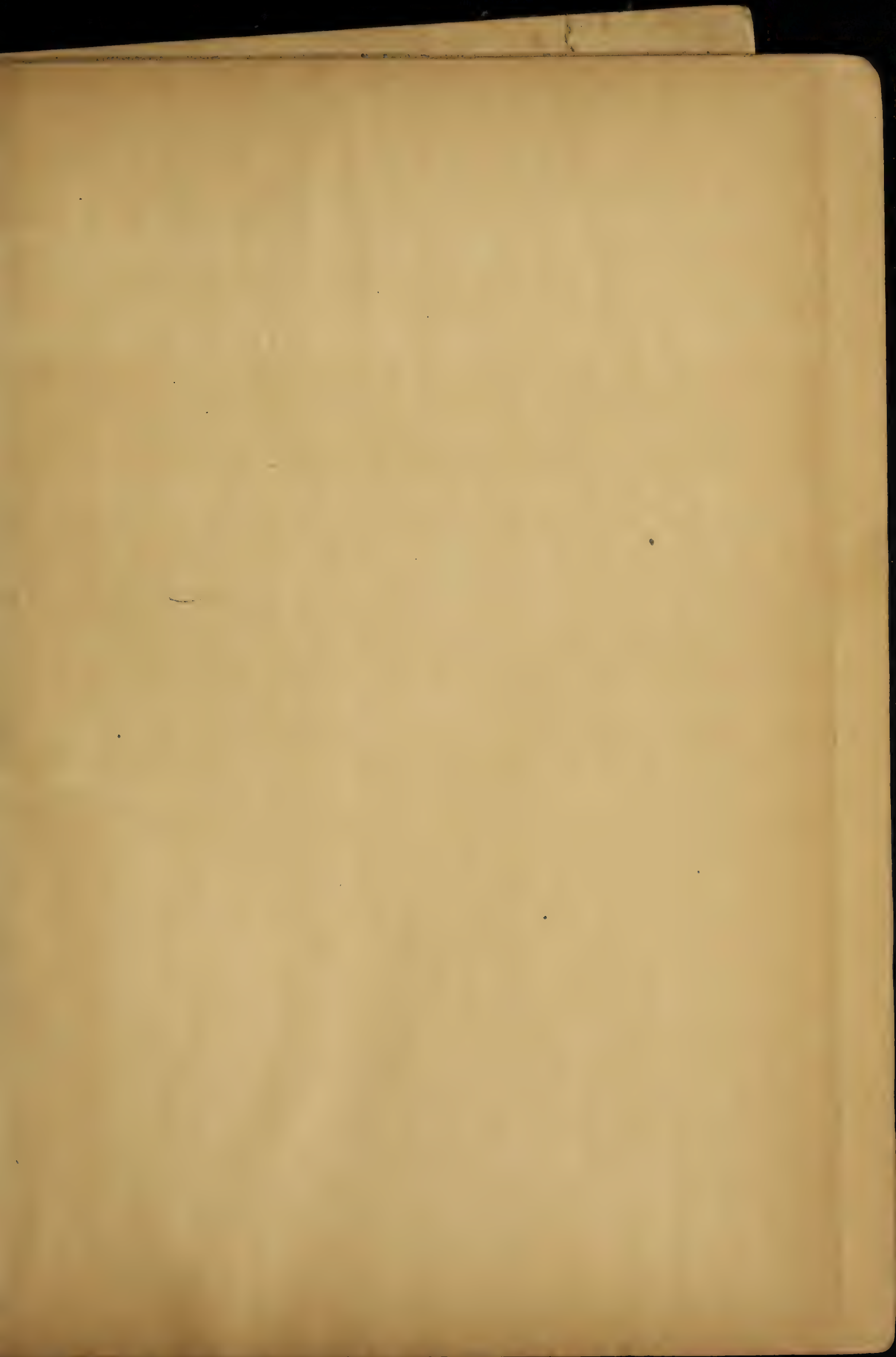


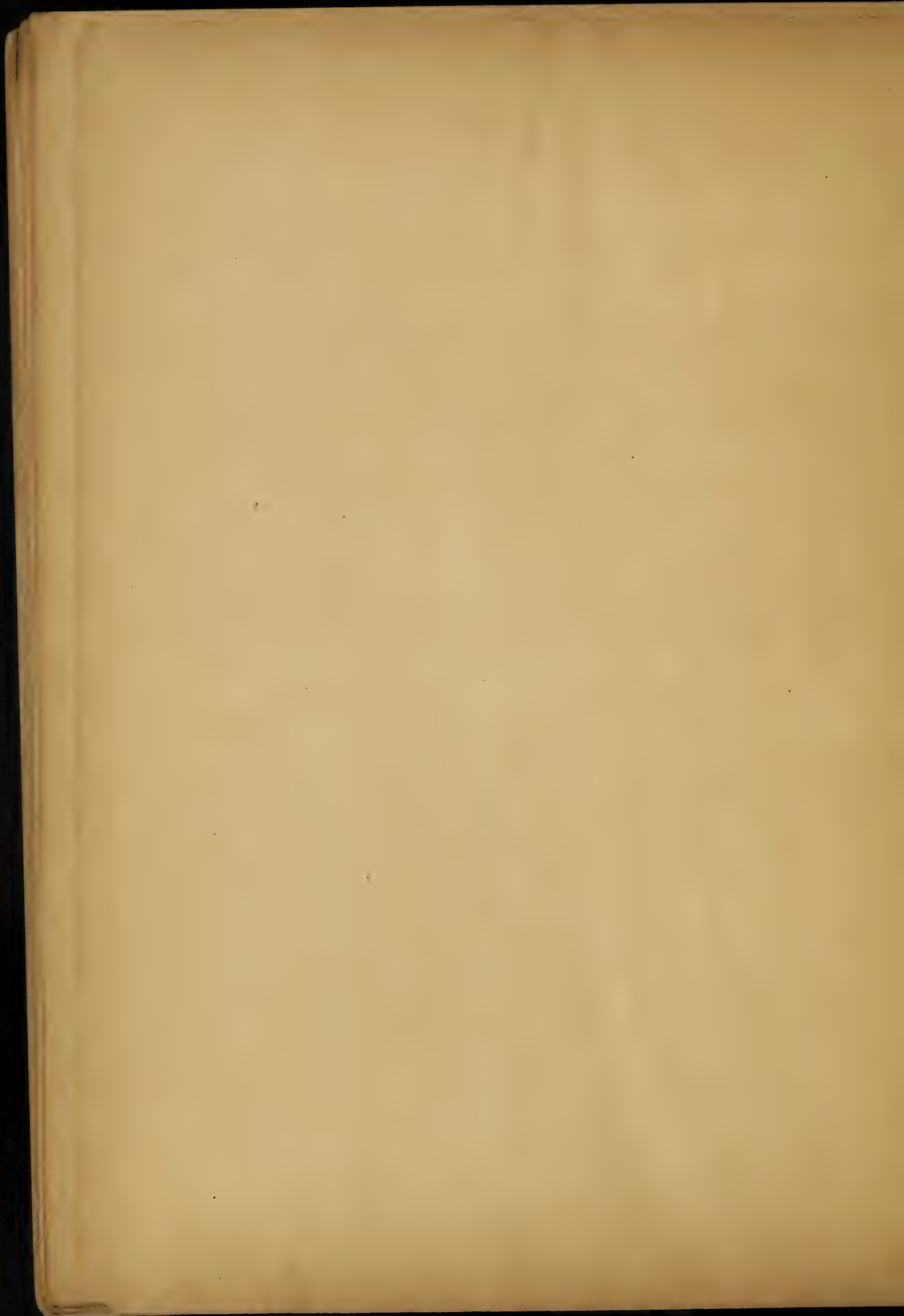








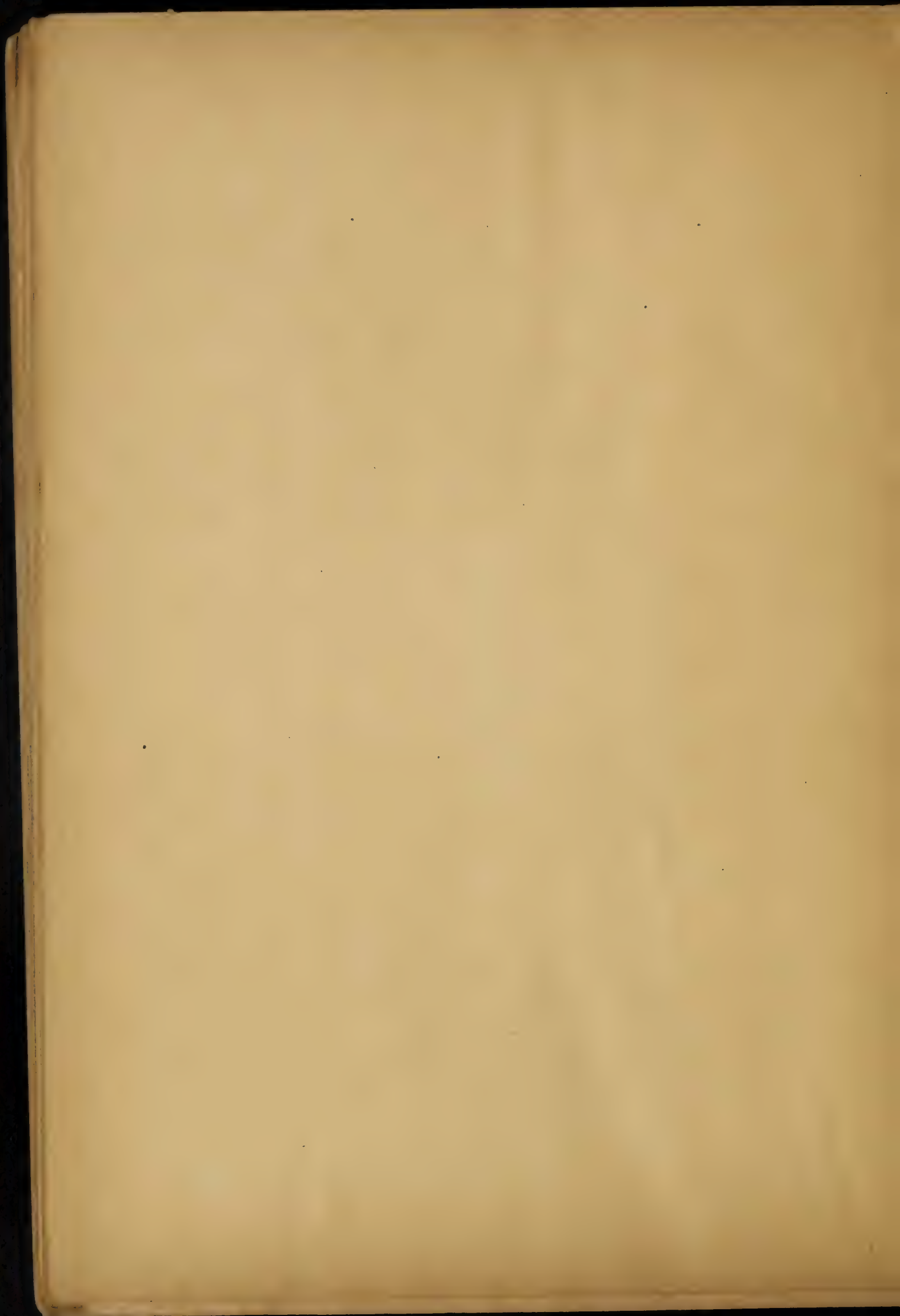


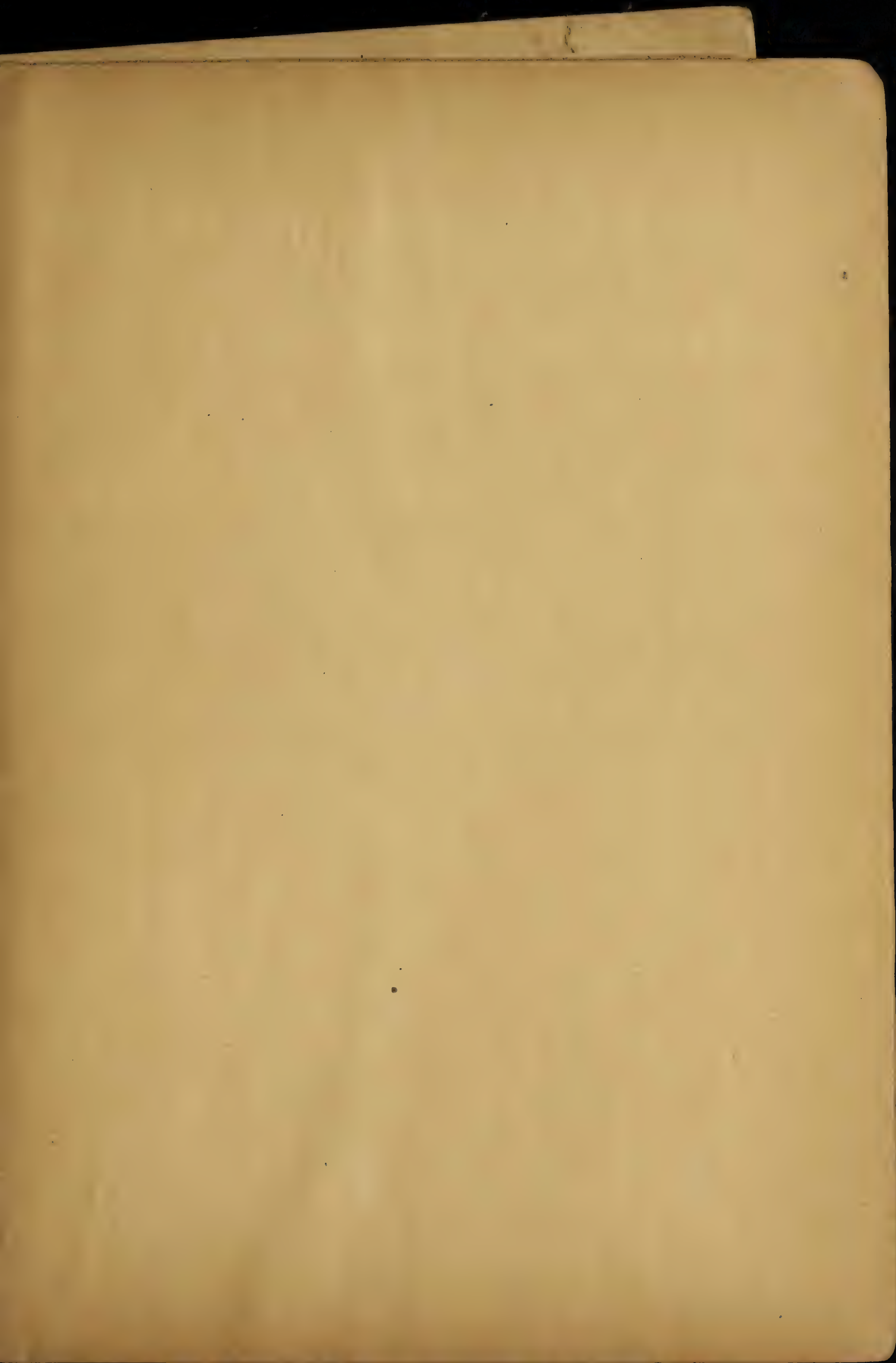


Chemical





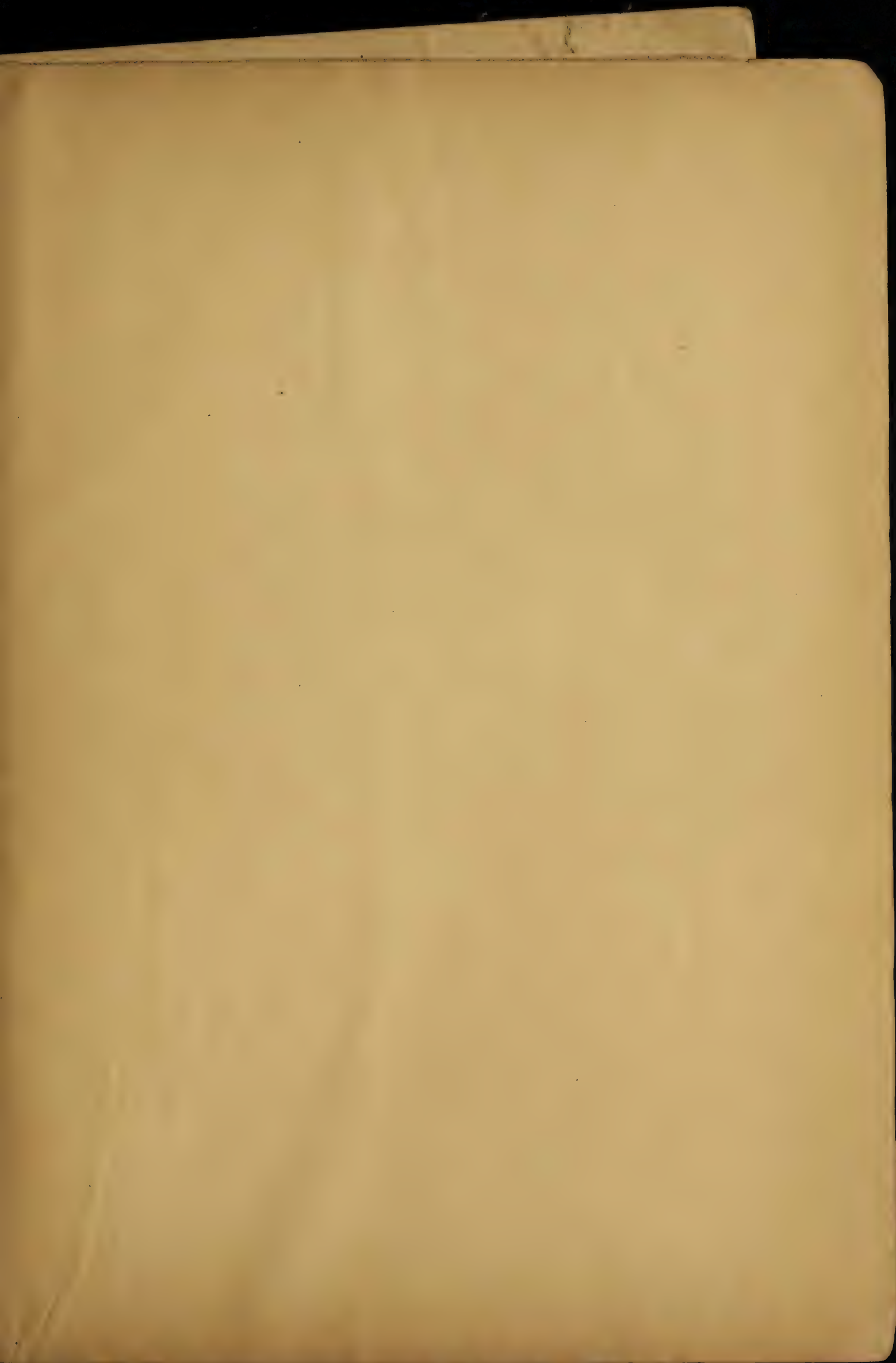




Tom. Paul's Pamphlet Common

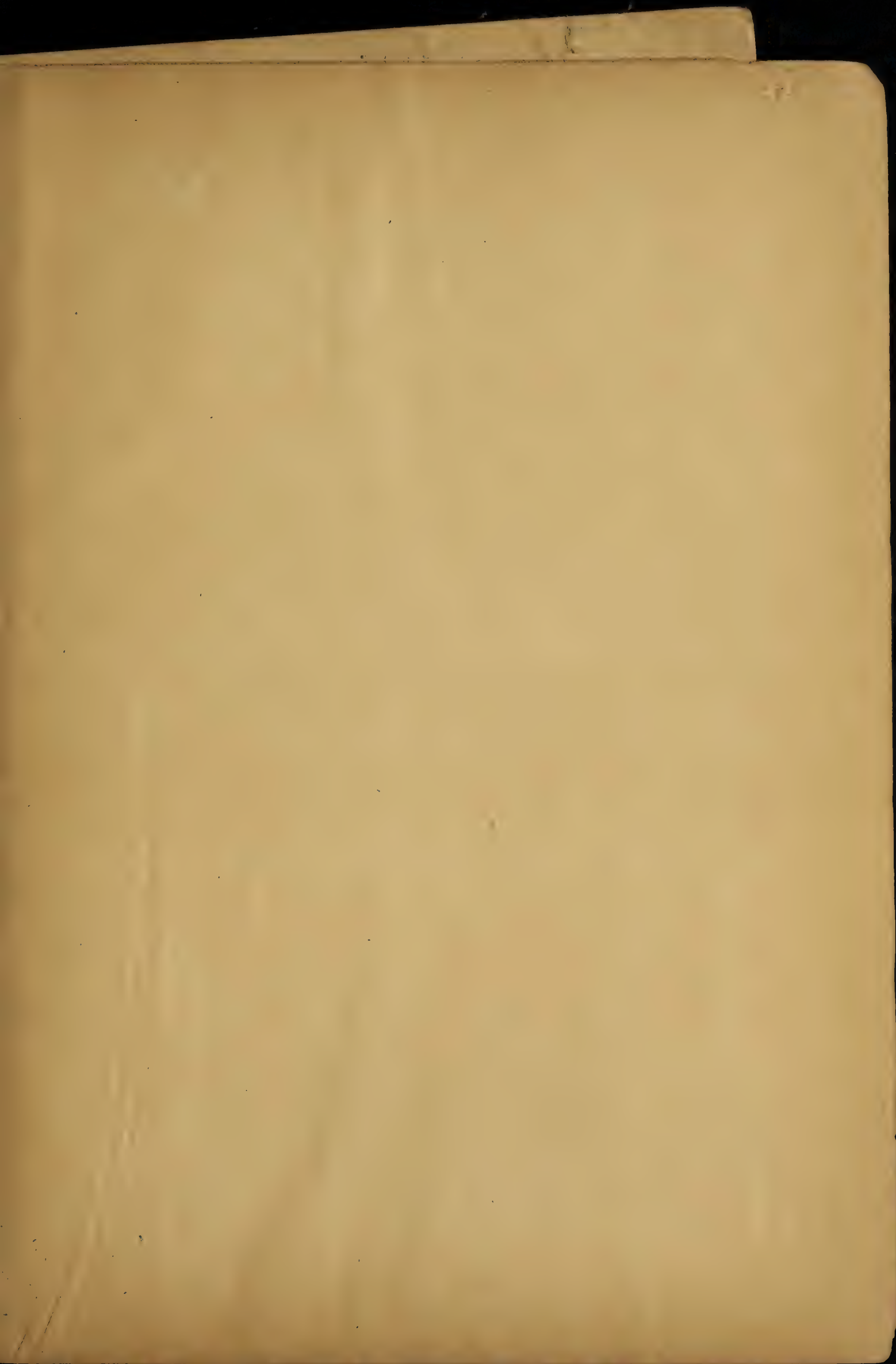


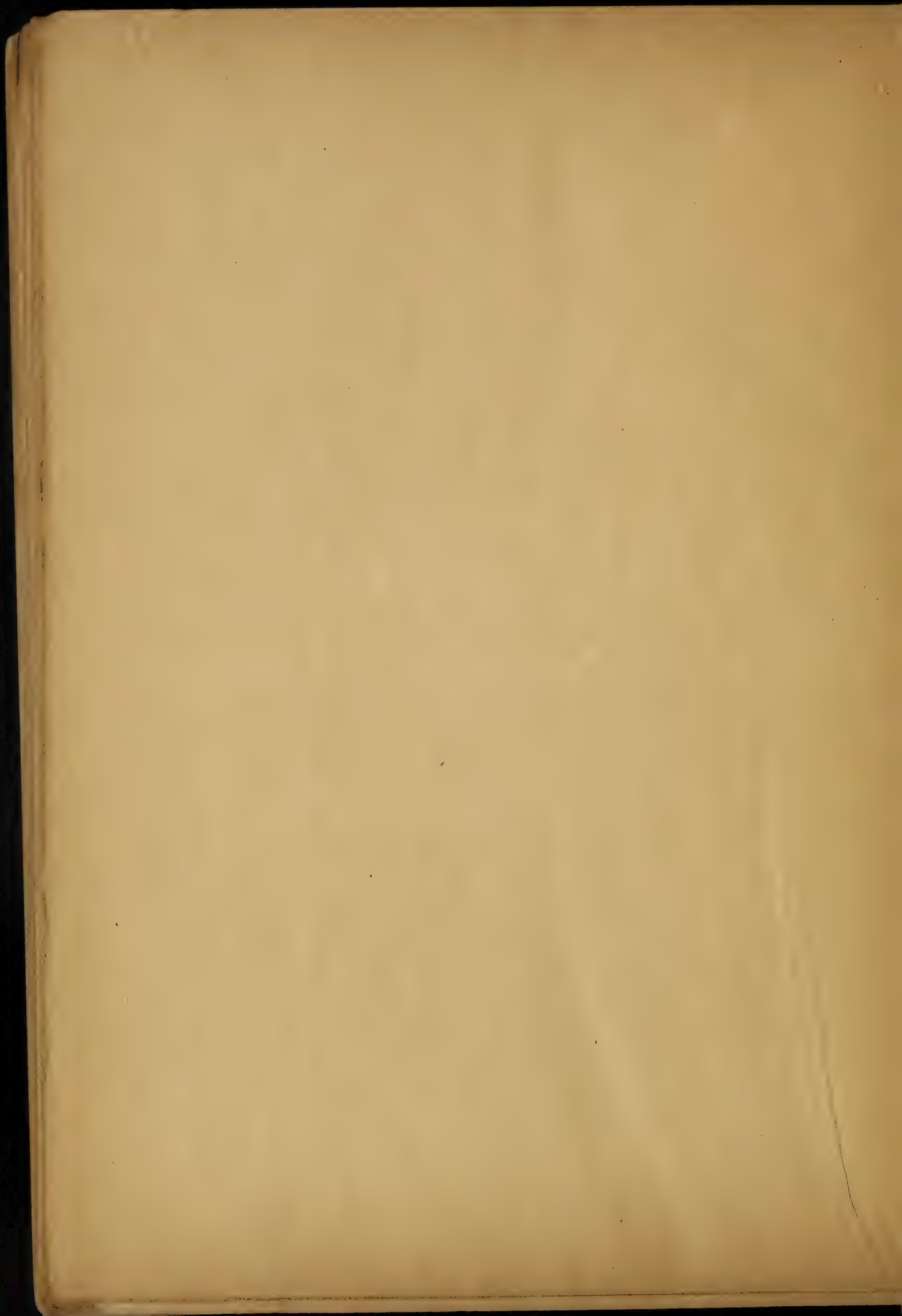






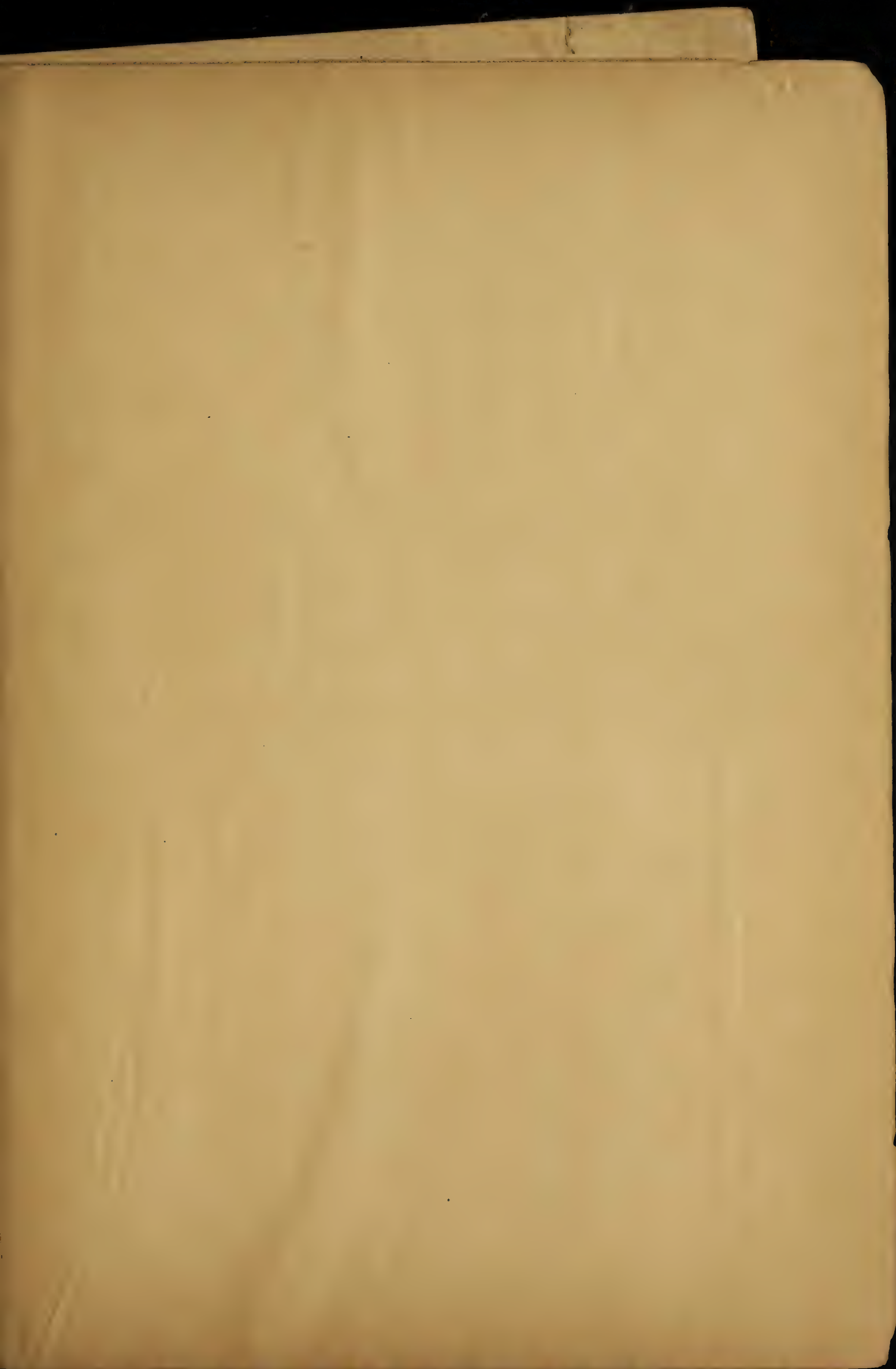
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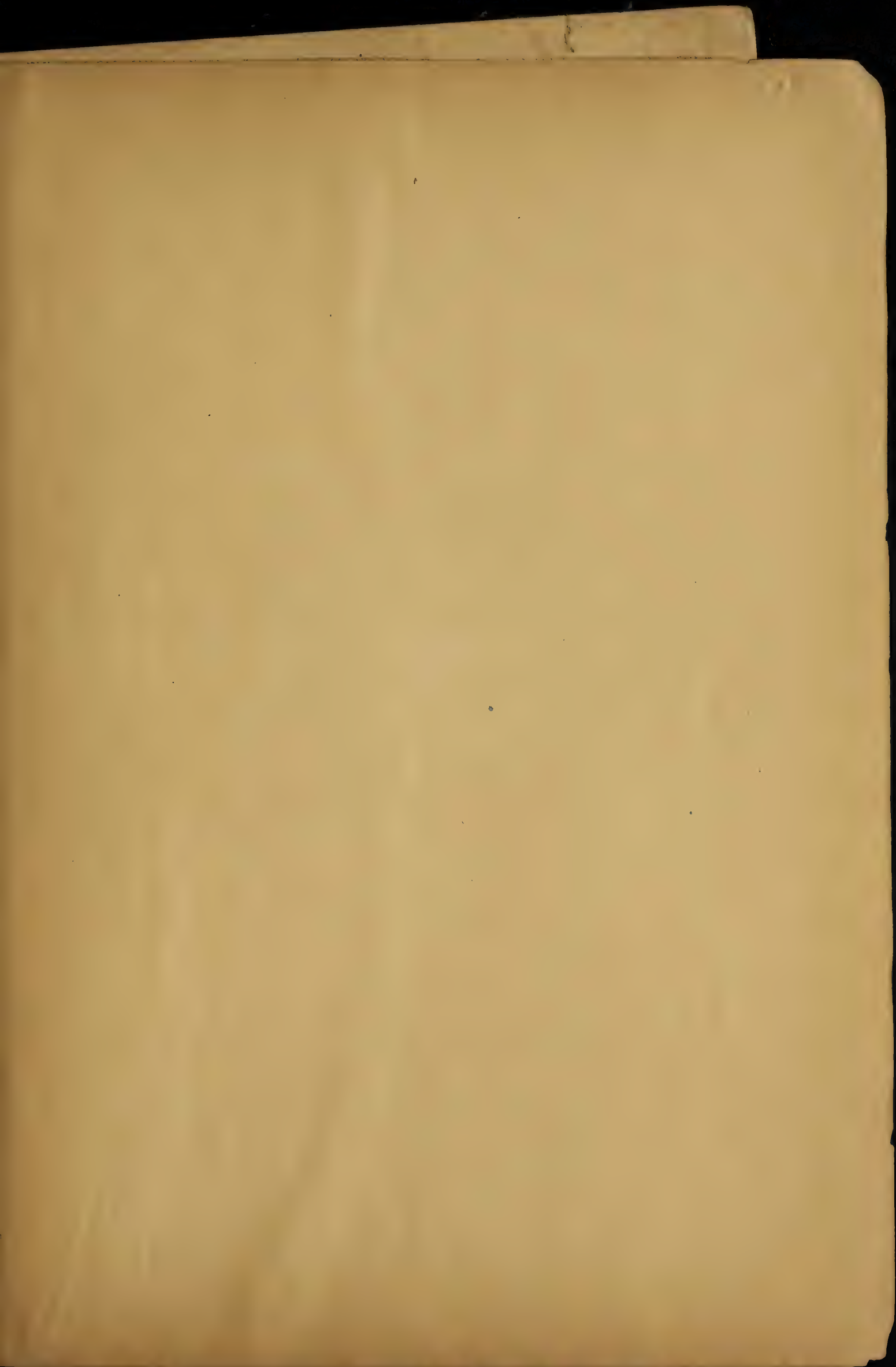












Argument on part of opponents
 not mentioned in St. John's. To
 Rutledge, Hamilton & Nelson
 no objections to confederacy
 but that claimed that a declaration
 of independence would place them
 in the hands of St. John's. They
 thought a treaty ought to be made
 first and alliances made with
 foreign countries. They said Cong
 would see by our declaration that
 we intended to make alliances
 & would take steps to make it
 impossible for us. Rutledge said
 that it took the independence of a
 S. E. to propose a treaty of dis-
 jointed confederacy with a foreign
 country when at peace.
 Resolutions passed 12 - 10 of 18th
 Monday 18th. Rutledge proposed
 8 weeks before indep. declared.
 Committee chosen to prepare it
 & the 8 weeks the delegates were
 instructed to vote for the Dec some
 directly & some indirectly.

July 1. Debate. John Adams &
viewed that Dec. would breed
people to gather & raise their patriot-
ism. Should not be represented &
not left to be directed to vote for Dec.
to find the command her delegate
to convene in a movement & under
this first to propose index

W. J. East to instruct delegates.
Various letters from Thos. read
describing miserable condition of
army. J. B. Putnam speaks against
at Charleston. Put. has no longer
on account of illness of his wife.
J. A. repeated arguments & made plea
for separation made speech that
it had been his round to
common war to justify himself
in the eyes of Congress. Foreign
aid could not be obtained if they
did not show themselves able to fight
if it is for interest of foreign powers
they will supply them after the war
and Dec. said if not they will not
allow themselves any flag. Internal
circumstances.

S. C. & Penn voted one way.
N. Y. not voting.
Delaware divided
Delaware divided
Richmond & Madison about brought down

The low state of accuracy
of the observations on the abundance
of the birds was immediately

Siege of Boston

From night the force began at
breakdown on the north western
declivity of Bunker Hill & stationed
regiment in the main street from the
burying ground to the creek. Regular
marching parties ^{were} sent out night and day

throwing up defenses. Gen. T. personally
inspected these works & made himself
very popular by sharing his men's fatigue.
He assured the men that the work in the
new encampment would regard discipline
exactly as well as the work they had
previously shown. He bid them go
down the river to the houses in pairs
& leave the men upon individual rations to
advance guard under the eye of a
man. A guard of 200 men posted
at the neck. Guard at the "Hobbs" about
a mile at Boston. A few white oxen
boards were used for floors of tents and
wood collected for fuel.

Activity leading the high spirits of the
Am. army, strong apprehensions. Up to this
time hesitated in throwing up works in
front of Boston but now proceeded with great
success. Gen. Putnam on night of 24th
took post on Prospect Hill and began throw-
ing up intrenchments nearly 400 on June 30
Two eminences both strongly fortified.
Both Br. & Am. troops were in the rear of hill.
Winter Hill - reinforced by 2000 troops.
They were in defence. This was said to
have been larger etc than any other Am.
position.

Cambridge. Works began at Colfax & ran
towards Ch. R. Works here before Bunker Hill
Neponset well fortified also Dorchester.
June 24th heavy cannon
were planted on hill above Dorchester.

Washington's Reception at Watertown
June 21st. He set out for Phil. to see army.
Received everywhere with immense enthusiasm.
At Watertown the Prov. Cong. then in session
honored him with a congratulatory
address. Admired his willingness to leave
his home to enter such a hard life & his
public spirit. Remarked condition of army.
Congress assured him of all support in his
power.

Washington arrived at this address on the 4th of
Jan. each evening the improvement of domestic
life etc. I only imitate the virtue & public spirit
of whole province of Mass. Bay. The progress
of civilization is the the most important
of modernizing our rights.

State of things. Gen. Washington found
himself at the head of a body of armed men
rather than require as soldiers of laborers,
patriotic true to his cause but with high
notions of independence & impatient of the
necessary restraints of a life of war.
Discipline lax, officers frequent; no general
organization!! Hardly 9 divisions to a
man. Every part of work had to be made
spontaneous. Under such circumstances
it was obliged to remodel army & summer
order was confusion.

Emerson's description. Great abundance
of camps as to order & regularity. Men
found new laws. Gen. Wash & Lee upon
lines every day. New orders had to read.
every day after prayers. Great distinction
made between officers and soldiers. Great
made to cross the place & to look in it
to be tied up & receive 33 or 40 lashes
according to his crime. Much work was
done. Lines extended. Camps of bread
and cloth, stone, brick, turf or brush. Some in hurry
others curiously wrought.

Washington's letter. I have wrote to Cong. "Our situation in the article, I consider as much more alarming than I had the most distant idea of."

Read letter. Enemy directed themselves every day with cannonading our line with little effect. I got more good of the incessant exposure than to danger. I was killed at times after a noon-shot. The cannoning ran down as rain but with expectation that the night or the day must produce some important result. I became discouraged I let them know.

State of things in Boston most insupportable. 753 of course with their dependents men & children at 13,500. Town runs sick & pressed for fresh meat. Troops had a abundance of salt meat & of sick soldiers. I was there until for service. Weather not so warm as common & other people have proper shelter in straw & in m. Town broke circulated. Liberty tree cut down. I posted up requesting them not to have the city to give their names to. I got no salute to be taken & only 5 in cash. Some were refused permission to leave.

Treatment in Prison. I was taken to Bury's Hill & thrown into a room for the distribution made between 10 & 12. I was told that he was obliged to let me out but he did not do it. Legs increased him

1794. Return to Dept. of the
Interior showing all minerals in
making process between the Department
of the Interior and the Department of the
of the Interior and the Department of the
of the Interior and the Department of the
of the Interior and the Department of the

E. J. well & Co.,
per E. W. Pierce

